FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH MINISTER ON EAST-WEST CSCE POSITIONS, POLAND'S ROLE

LD252212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 80

[PolishDeputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Prof Marian Dobrosielski interviewed by Halina (?Suma-Jadowska), time and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] In contemporary Europe there is practically no state in which forces are not active in support of the prcoess of detente and disarmament; but do the introductory talks being held in Madrid, and preceding the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE], contradict [words indistinct]? Can one now pinpoint the main difficulty in agreement among states of differing systems of government as regards the agenda of the CSCE?

[Answer] The socialist states and a whole series of other states take a stand which is in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Final Act, that meetings of the Belgrade and Madrid type should serve above all the joint consideration of how on the basis of experiences to date better to implement the process of the CSCE; and therefore the socialist states lay stress above all on the future, the program side of this process, and the Western states, primarily the United States, on the past, that is, on the Final Act's implementation up to now. The struggle over the (?agenda) and the work program, I would say, is a struggle over various models of continuing the process of the CSCE.

[Question] [Word indistinct] gives rise to the question: How much of the Madrid conference's time should be devoted to issues connected with the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act?

[Answer] The Final Act [words indistinct]. Meetings of the Belgrade or Madrid type should make a review of the implementation to date with the aim of joint consideration of what to do next and, it is clear, the socialist states have nothing against making such a review. The difference in concept lies, among other things, in this: We think that the conference itself and the meetings (?concerning) the realization of the aims of the conference should be an exchange of positive experiences on the matters of the realization of the Final Act and a joint consideration of the difficulties. The Western states and the United States, on the pretext of a supposed review of the Final Act's implementation--they speak very clearly about this and expressed it in Belgrade--intend to make something in the nature of a judgment on the socialist states about the alleged nonimplementation of human rights. A very important problem which these states want to raise is the issue of Afghanistan. To put it in brief, they intend to launch problems which would lead to confrontation.

[Question] What emphases dominated the Polish representative's statement in Madrid?

[Answer] Obviously Poland is vitally interested in continuing the benefits of CSCE. We consider that its Final Act serves the vital interests of Poland, that the development of the process as envisaged by the Final Act serves the interests of peace, agreement, and stepping up of mutual trust between all countries participating in that conference. And that is why Poland is acting very vigorously and very constructively--I would say, however, in a modest manner--and strives to find formulas which, without avoiding discussion of the most drastic subjects--I should like to be properly understood--[word indistinct] to discuss the implementation of the Final Act or any event in the international situation. But we do not want this to become an axle for confrontation.

[Question] You said, Mr Minister, that we are acting in a modest manner. How should this be interpreted?

[Answer] In this process we have in fact been acting modestly but our propaganda used to exaggerate grossly this activity and there was not much advantage in that.

[Question] In your opinion, how do the events in Poland affect the course of the Madrid conference?

[Answer] I think that there was not very much influence on the course of the current talks during the preparatory meeting. I am convinced that everyone should draw far-reaching and positive conclusions from the development of events in Poland. These conclusions should be conducive to positive results at the proper meeting in Madrid.

What do I have in mind here? First of all the fact that we have demonstrated what we have been voicing in our foreign policy for years: that we are against the use of force and the threat of force when resolving any issues whatsoever; that we consider that there are no such difficult problems which could not be resolved through political means, dialogue and negotiations; that we support sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

All socialist countries--the most eloquent expression of this was the communique of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee--are vitally interested in the process of detente, in supplementing that process by disarmament and cooperation in all spheres in Europe and throughout the world. I think that this document proves unequivocally that all Warsaw Pact countries support a positive continuation of the CSCE process; that is, I would say they favor developing an authentic trend for the process started by that conference, a trend which tries to find what is common to all countries of the area. And there are very important common problems, such as checking the armaments race, bringing about military detente, widening scientific and technological cooperation in economic and cultural fields, and problems concerning contacts, information, and so forth.

I think that all countries are interested in the Madrid meeting materializing and that it should not end in a fiasco.

[Question] Thank you very much.

BCP POLITBURO HEARS REPORT ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU252256 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Oct (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP listened to an information on the friendly visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, on October 18 and 19 this year, to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expressed satisfaction with the fruitful talks held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The two countries top party and state leaders discussed a wide range of questions pertaining to Bulgaro-Romanian relations and chartered out guidelines for their further deepening and expansion.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Ceausescu also discussed some topical international issues and problems of the international communist and workers' movement. They gave priority to the policy of detente and expressed the readiness of Bulgaria and Romania to continue to fight for the preservation of peace, for making a real headway in disarmament, for development of cooperation among the nations, for strengthening European security and for the full translation in life of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides have stressed the importance of an eventual conference on military detente and on disarmament proposed to be held by the Warsaw treaty member-states. They also underlined that the Soviet proposals in connection with the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe make a good foundation for negotiations on this subject.

The top party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Romania have attached special importance to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the participant-countries in the All-European Security and Cooperation Conference. They also stressed the two countries' stand that everything possible should be made to stop the conflict and the hostilities between Iran and Iraq, to solve the outstanding questions between these two countries by way of negotiations, in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the determination of Bulgaria and Romania to further expand their relations with all the Balkan countries, for making the Balkans a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and reciprocally advantageous cooperation.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP has entrusted the corresponding central departments with the task of outlining concrete measures for the implementation of the tasks and agreements for the further development of Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

VNA Report

OW261531 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA October 26--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, arrived in Sofia on Oct 23 for an official friendship visit at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart P. Mladenov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

On Oct 24, Nguyen Co Thach was warmly received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the B.C.P. Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Regarding the relations between the two countries, Chairman Todor Zhivkov said: "The Communist Party, the Government and the entire people of Bulgaria have always sided with the fraternal Vietnamese people in their former struggle against French and American aggression as well as in their present struggle against the Beijing hegemonists. The Vietnamese people can count on Bulgaria's unchangeable support and assistance".

The Bulgarian leader expressed his satisfaction at the successful talks between the Vietnamese and Bulgarian foreign ministers. He asked Nguyen Co Thach to convey his warm greetings to General Secretary Le Duan and other Vietnamese party and state leaders.

Speaking on the occasion, Nguyen Co Thach expressed his thanks to the Communist Party, the Government and people of Bulgaria for their strong support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people.

On the same day, foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach was also received by S. Todorov, Political Bureau member of the B.C.P. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Nguyen Co Thach paid floral tribute at the G. Dimitrov mausoleum.

Luncheon Held

AU241722 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, gave a luncheon at the Boyana Residence today in honor of Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and SRV minister of foreign affairs. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Georgi Yordanov and Milko Balev, and by ministers and high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee. Among those also present was Le Quang Hiep, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Official Talks

AU242025 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Oct (BTA)--The situation in South-East Asia was one of the key international topics discussed by the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Vietnam, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Nguyen Co Thach, at the official talks here today. Discussed were the moves of the reactionary forces and the Chinese hegemonists which threaten peace and security both in that region and in the world. Underlined was the importance of the constructive proposals made by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for making South-East Asia a zone of peace and stability.

The two ministers expressed concern over the mounting international tension in the result of the attempts of the imperialist and hegemonist forces to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries and to strengthen their military presence in different parts of the world.

Mr. Mladenov and Mr Nguyen Co Thach declared support to the continuation of the process of detente and for the success of the Madrid meeting. They underlined the necessity of taking a decision on calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as well as on the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension in different part of the world.

The two ministers analyzed other international topics and informed each other of the relations of Bulgaria and Vietnam with neighbouring and other states.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Nguyen Co Thach discussed Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations. They reaffirmed the readiness of the two countries to further expand and deepen their friendly contacts.

After the end of Bulgaro-Vietnamese official talks Mr Nguyen Co Thach was received by the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov.

PREMIER TODOROV MEETS WITH SOVIET MINISTER BAKHIREV

AU241159 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Soviet Minister of Machine-Building Vyacheslav Bakhirev. Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine-building, also attended the talks.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA IN SOFIA

AU242007 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Oct (BTA)--A cooperation agreement between Bulgarian economic enterprises and trade organizations and kindred firms and organizations of Yugoslavia in the field of chemical industry was signed today.

The agreement, which will contribute to expansion and strengthening of reciprocally advantageous economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, provides for specialization, industrial joint production and exchange of chemical products in the 1981-1985 period. Joint activities will be carried out in the field of non-organic production, the production of surface active matters and chemical plant control preparations. Cooperation will be also developed in petrochemistry.

The signing ceremony was attended by Bulgarian ministers of foreign trade and chemical industry, Mr Khristo Khristov and Mr Georgi Pankov, by the deputy-chairman of the executive committee of the Serbian Parliament, Mr Milovan Markovic, and the chairman of the Serbian economic chamber, Mr Milojko Veljovic.

PDRY PEASANTS' UNION DELEGATION VISITS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU242011 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Oct (BTA)--At the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union a delegation of the Peasants' Union of Democratic Yemen, led by the secretary general of the union, Mr Sa'id Salih Salim, is on visit here.

In the result of tonight's talks in the Bulgarian capital a protocol on the development of friendly cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Peasants' Union of Democratic Yemen was signed. The document features the former positive results in the work of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Peasants' Union of Democratic Yemen and points out the good possibilities for raising bilateral cooperation on a higher level. The Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Peasants' Union of Democratic Yemen will work ever more actively to develop all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in all spheres of life, for deepening the friendship between the two nations, aiming their efforts at expanding the contacts in agriculture in particular.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Peasants' Union of Democratic Yemen will coordinate their stands in the different international initiatives to which they both are part, with a view of assisting the mobilization of the world democratic agrarian movement, for more active moves in the struggle for peace, security, social progress, freedom and democracy. They will use every favourable opportunity in their international work to increase their contribution to steadily raising the role and importance of the peasants' and kindred democratic parties and organizations, of their direct participation in the discussion and solving of the most important problems connected with the destiny of the multimillion peasant population.

The protocol was signed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, and by Mr Sa'id Salih Salim, secretary general of the Peasants' Union of Democratic Yemen.

TAKOV AWARDS OUTGOING PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR

AU231615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] On 23 October Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Antonio Patricio, Portuguese ambassador to Bulgaria, with the Madara Horseman Order, first degree, on his contribution to developing relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Portugal, and in connection with his final departure.

ATANASOV APPOINTED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF PLANNING COMMITTEE

AU242053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree appointing Georgi Ivanov Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to the post of first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

FORMER PARTY, STATE LEADER CHERVENKOV DIES

AU231647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee informs us that on 21 October, after a continuous illness, Vulko Velyov Chervenkov has died. The coffin will be placed in the lobby of the Central Army Club on 24 October from 1430 to 1530. The funeral will take place at 1500 [as heard] at Sofia's central cemetery.

Zhivkov, Others at Funeral

AU241832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Vulko Chervenkov was buried in the Central Sofia Cemetery today. The coffin was placed in the lobby of the Central Army Club, where the public paid its respects to the deceased. Among those present were Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Ivan Mikhaylov and Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, as well as public figures and veterans of the struggle against fascism and capitalism, representatives of the deceased's hometown, Srednogorie, as well as citizens.

During the commemoration ceremony in the Sofia cemetery an address was delivered by David Elazar, member of the BCP Central Committee and director of the Institute of Party History at the BCP Central Committee. The speaker described the life of Vulko Chervenkov pointing out that he devoted his efforts to the victory of communist ideas, and to the construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. As is well-known, however, David Elazar stressed, in his leading party and state activities Chervenkov committed serious mistakes, which the party and the Central Committee succeeded in successfully overcoming. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, David Elazar expressed condolences to the family and friends of the deceased. Wreaths and flowers were laid on the grave.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON--The State Council has issued a decree on appointing Todor Dodev Khristov to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Lebanon. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON KIRILENKO'S VISIT,ACTIVITIES CONTINUES

Visit to West Bohemia

LD241420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Plzen today for a visit of the West Bohemian Region. In a friendly discussion at the regional committee of the CPCZ they talked to representatives of the region about friendly contacts between the working people of the West Bohemian Region and those of Sverdlovsk.

The distinguished guests then visited the V.I. Lenin works in Plzen. They placed red flowers on the monument of the leader of the first socialist state in the world. They then went to the reactor hall at the power engineering subsidiary plant. Comrade Gustav Husak and Andrey Kirilenko appraised the high technical standard of the products, the skill and initiative of the people. A rally of the working people is taking place at this moment at the V.I. Lenin works.

'Cordial Talks' With Husak

LD251824 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 25 Oct (CTK)--Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received on Saturday Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Andrey Kirilenko, at the close of his visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Their comradely cordial talks concerned some problems of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, topical problems of the international situation and activity of the international communist and workers movement.

They pointed out the importance of meetings between leading representatives of the two parties and states for the further promotion of their relations, resting on cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union based on consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. Of primary importance are meetings between Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev and the Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president.

Gustav Husak pointed out that this cooperation, firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are lasting basic pillar of the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the country. The correctness of this policy was confirmed by the historic experiences paid dearly by the Czechoslovak people, and is tested daily in the life of the whole country, in its battle for further successes of socialist construction and strengthening of the security, sovereignty and independence of Czechoslovakia.

Andrey Kirilenko sincerely thanked for the attention with which he was greeted and received everywhere during his visit. He felt as among the closest friends during all the meetings with Czechoslovak people, he said and spoke with esteem about the progress made by the Czechoslovak working people in the development of their country over the five years since he attended the 15th Czechoslovak Coummunist Party Congress as head of the Soviet Communist Party delegation.

These results are convincing evidence that the Czechoslovak people fully support by their work the party policy which corresponds with their innermost interests. This is again proved by the upsurge of political and working initiative in the implementation of the conclusions of the 18th session of the party's Central Committee and preparation of the 16th congress.

Gustav Husak highly appreciated the importance of the current visit of Andrey Kirilenko which showed that all-round cooperation along party and state lines is on a higher level than ever in both extent and intensity.

The comradely talks and fruitful exhchange of views held by Andrey Kirilenko with Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee representatives in Prague and Slovak Communist Party Central Committee in Bratislava confirmed full unity and identity of views on the problems discussed, increased the knowledge of the tasks being solved by the two fraternal parties in the present stage of preparations for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

During meetings with Czechoslovak people on his visits to Czechoslovakia's first nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, the V.I. Lenin works in Plzen and elsewhere Andrey Kirilenko became acquainted with the dedicated work and construction effort of the working people and saw the feelings of sincere fraternal friendship of the Czechoslovak people for the country of the soviets. Especially the Jaslovske Bohunice and Plzen plants are convincing examples of mutual benefits and usefulness of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, its importance for the economic development of Czechoslovakia and fulfillment of the demanding program of building an advanced socialist society in the country.

They further pointed out the growing importance of ever strengthening unity and coordinated action of the states of the socialist community in the struggle for peace, disarmament and continued international detente.

Gustav Husak highly praised the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, which is the main force of the present struggle for peace, and the personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev who always pays primary attention to these problems.

They confirmed the resolve of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union to resolutely counter, together with progressive anti-imperialist and democratic forces, the dangerous policy of imperialism and hegemonism, which constantly creates hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world.

The international communist and workers movement is becoming an ever more significant factor in the present international development and the battle of progressive forces of individual countries for social justice and peaceful life of the working people. During the discussion they also stressed the necessity of constantly strengthening the unity of the movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is consistently sought by both fraternal parties in all their activity.

Bilak, Kirilenko at Opera

LD252316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a sightseeing tour of the capital city of Prague this afternoon. He acquainted himself with its historical part--the Old Town square, Charles Bridge, Wenceslaus Square--as well as with the modern construction of the housing development in the southern borough of the capital, the Strahov compound and the Palace of Culture. In the evening the distinguished guest, accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, saw a performance of Bizet's Carmen in the Smetana theatre. The performance was also attended by Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Visit Ends

LD261034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today concluded his friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, which took place at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, and left for the Soviet Union.

At a festively decorated Ruzyne Airport, the distinguished guest was seen off by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the party's Central Committee, Milos Jakes, alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and other personages of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

WESTERN RADIO 'BLATANT ATTACKS' ON POLAND CRITICIZED

LD262352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The Western anticommunist centers failed to hide their interest in the counter-revolutionary turn of events in Poland with hypocritical statements, such as those claiming that they are allegedly interested solely in the welfare of the Polish working people and, alledgedly, in the process of renewal. The most zealous propagator of these intentions is Radio Free Europe. Frantisek Sojka reports from Warsaw on its aims:

What is basically involved are blatant attacks on the social and political regime of the Polish People's Republic and its ties with the countries of the socialist community carried out by means of more than usually prefabricated and false information. This can be well illustrated by the programs broadcast at the time when the coastal strikes in Poland began. Western radio stations at that time did all they could to evoke sentiments of bitterness and dissatisfaction, to create grounds for attacks against the very foundations of the socialist system. The same aim was followed by a campaign inciting emotions and evoking anarchy, calling for a hard line in the negotiations with the government. At the same time, Free Europe and other Western espionage stations broadcast reports on the so-called spontaneous solidarity of some West European trade unions with the Polish workers. This was paradoxical, for in these countries the ruling class is doing everything possible to break the unity of the working people's movement, and has only threats and dismissals for the strikers. Another telling fact is that after the coastal agreements were signed the Free Europe espionage station concentrated on giving advice to the so-called new trade unions, and on actively supporting and inciting the antisocialist forces which are trying to misuse current developments for their own antisocialist aims. The means include creating chaos, unrest and distrust in the PZPR, attacking its leading role in society, attempting to break the structure of the popular government and disorganizing the national economy. An analogous spirit is carried by the voice of other so-called independent radio stations in the West, broadcasting daily in Polish their anticommunist, anti-Polish and anti-Soviet slanders, creating moods opposing all the countries of the socialist community. This, however, by no means hinders a number of Western politicans in their talk about the inadmissibility of interference into Polish internal affairs.

TRIBUNA COMPARES POLISH SITUATION TO THAT OF CSSR IN 1968-69

AU231925 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 42 15 Oct 80 pp 10, 11

[Frantisek Kudrna article: "The Anti-Polish Campaign of World Reaction; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE TELLINGLY PROVED TO THE WHOLE WORLD THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO BUILD A STATE IN WHICH NOBODY IS HUNGRY, ILLITERATE OR UNEMPLOYED. THAT IS WHY THE IMPERIALISTS ARE DOINGALL THEY CAN TO DISTORT THE IDEOLOGY THAT LEADS THE WORKING PEOPLE TOWARD VICTORY OVER EXPLOITATION, SLAVERY, POVERTY, HUNGER, DISEASE AND ILLITERACY, AND TO PRESENT IT ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN DISTORTED IMAGES, IDEAS AND PLANS TO AS TO DISCREDIT IT AND DESTROY ITS REVOLUTIONARY CORE.

And not only this. They know that it is becoming less and less probable that a situation could emerge in which the socialist states would become weaker in the military sense; and that thus there is small hope that this world revolutionary example will be liquidated with the aid of a war action. THAT IS WHY THEY PLACE SUCH HIGH HOPES ON INTERNAL DISINTEGRATION IN INDIVIDUAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. They proceed from the thought that the longer the various internal difficulties last there, and the more frequently they appear, the better for them.

HISTORY HAS TAUGHT THE POLITICIANS OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES THAT THE SOCIALIST STATES WILL NOT PERMIT COUNTERREVOLUTION TO BE EXPORTED INTO THEIR COUNTRIES. THEY KNOW VERY WELL THAT WE REGARD THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF EVERY SOCIALIST COUNTRY AS THE JOINT PROPERTY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY; AND THAT THE SUPPORT, CONSOLIDATION AND PROTECTION OF THESE ACHIEVEMENTS ARE THE COMMON INTERNATIONAL DUTY OF ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Nevertheless, we constantly witness that imperialism is not giving up its hope of an internal disintegration--with assistance from the outside--and that it is making use of every opportunity for its disintegrating operations. This was clearly stated by member of the U.S. House of Representatives Fascell.

Who Are The "Friends of the People?"

Understandably, there were, are and will be difficulties and problems in building a socialist and communist society. This is given, first, by the fact that every country solves the general methods of building a society without exploitation under quite different and unrepeatable conditions--there does not exist a detailed recipe for this. Apart from this, the production forces are developing almost stormily on a worldwide scale, and an extremely significant role among them is played by science. This, too, creates unprecedented, complicated internal and external conditions, in which it is enormously difficult to find correct bearings and to adopt correct decisions.

The class enemy and his helpers are trying to make use of this, every time and in all places. He very frequently comes out with various kinds of demagogy, including social demagogy. He pretends that he has the life of the working man in the socialist countries ever so much at heart. But we know very well how "interested" he is in the millions of unemployed, semi-illiterate or illiterate and hungry peoples in the countries in which he reigns.

In our country it was clearly proved in the critical years what false friends of the people are all the rightwing opportunists, revisionists and class enemies in general. Their entire policy was at that time oriented against the most vital interests of the working people, against the social system that had ensured for them a free and happy life in peace; but they presented it as--what else?--the "real" workers policy. History has sufficiently proved that THE CLASS ENEMY PRESENTS HIMSELF, ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE, AS THE "ADVOCATE OF THE PEOPLE;" BUT HIS ACTS GRAVELY HARM THE WORKING PEOPLE.

In order to camouflage their true intentions and aims--because they cannot come out openly with them--they are making use of various difficulties and shortcomings, but also of our mistakes, for voicing various demands that sound very pleasing, but are frequently unfeasible, so as to adopt in this manner the role of protector of the working people's rights, with the aim of insinuating themselves into the latter's favor and trust. This is the way it was in our country during the critical years, and this is the way it is today in Poland. As the Polish paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH recently wrote: "The drama of the past few days in Poland lay, among other things, also in the fact that the servile whisperings of their 'friends' had sneaked into the workers' demands--of 'friends,' for whom the workers' affairs are important only if they serve their own interests...." And what interests these were was revealed to Western journalists by one of the strike organizers in the Baltic--by Walesa. He replied to their question about the future relationship between so-called independent trade unions and the communist regime with a simile: A machine which does not suit us must be changed [vymenit].

It is as the Polish TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in its commentary: IN FACT, THE FORCES THAT ARE HOSTILE TO SOCIALIST ADVANCE IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE FOREIGN ANTISOCIALIST FORCES, ARE MAKING USE OF THE PRESENT CRISIS AS A FERTILE SOIL FOR ANTI-POLISH ACTIONS, FOR ATTACKS AGAINST SOCIALISM AND THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE IN POLAND'S LIFE, INCLUDING THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. It would be naive not to see, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, that "such people made, and will make, cynical use of all means and methods of political warfare; and the Polish communists must be prepared for this."

Their Tactics

It is no coincidence that the Western communications media are rejoicing over the situation in Poland in the same way that 12 years ago they were swooning with delight over the so-called Prague Spring. At the same time, experienced Western politicians are immediately calling them to order. Because, in fact, they have learned their lesson. THEY WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO NOURISH THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN A SOCIALIST COUNTRY AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. In the years 1968-69, the reaction strove to achieve this very thing in our own country. In March 1968 its representative E. Goldstuecker, stated this very tellingly on Bavarian radio: "We stand at the beginning of a great process, which will be none too short; and we would prefer it if not everything would become immediately crystallized in this process. We would like this process to proceed far beyond its possibilities; we would like to leave the conclusion open for as long as humanly possible."

And the tactics of the reaction in Poland are similar: JUST DO NOT BE PRECIPITATE; FIRST WIN THE STARTING POSITIONS, AND PLACE PEOPLE IN THE PARTY, IN THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS; THEN ORGANIZE THE PRESSURE ACTIONS THROUGH THEM; AND THEN ESCALATE THESE ACTIONS.

As proved by the innumerable articles and commentaries in the bourgeois press, the so-called independent and self-governing trade unions are to become the starting foundation for the tactics. Their basic method consists of voicing inadequate and unrealistic wage and social demands.

On 30 September the Polish PAP agency stated in its report entitled "The First Month Since the Conclusion of the Contract," that "the entire complex of recent wage decisions transgresses the present possibilities of the economy."

Even the enemies of socialism in the Polish People's Republic know all this. Despite this they are inciting further and further demands in every manner. A telling example of this is the "warning strike" organized by the so-called independent trade unions on Friday, 3 October.

Even before the strike took place, the Polish communications media had published sufficient proof that the government was fulfilling the signed agreements. Despite this, the representatives of "independent" trade unions did not cancel the strike. In his report to the sixth PZPR Central Committee session on 4 October Comrade S. Kania justly asked: "The question arises: What was it all about? The country's economic situation is known. Strikes aggravate it, even ruin it. What can the workers' interest in all this be?"

The "friends of the people" are thus again presenting themselves in their full nakedness. They are constantly acting according to the motto: the worse, the better--self-evidently better for the reaction. The working people have always had to pay for the policy of so-called friends of the people.

AS REGARDS WAGES, HERE, TOO, IT IS VALID THAT ONE CAN BUY WITH THEM ONLY WHAT IS PRODUCED. And if nothing is produced, or if one hands out more money than is produced, then the people receive only scraps of paper of scarcely any value. So those who are seemingly fighting for the working people's rights are in reality doing their utmost to prevent the people's living standards from improving.

We can recall how our own rightwingers pursued a similar "philanthropic" policy in their critical years. In order to win the working people for their policy, they raised salaries and wages. The consequence was that the population obtained a purchasing power worth many billions, but not covered by products.

What Is Their Concern With So-Called Independent Trade Unions?

Today it has already become clear that the class enemy is trying to make use of the dissatisfaction of the working people in Poland for an internal disintegration of socialism.

This was pointed out by Comrade S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in his report at the sixth plenum on 4 October: "But it is no secret that various adversaries of socialism, or simply its enemies, are also tying their hopes to the new trade unions."

It is obvious that in Poland the class enemy is proceeding with caution. After the experience in Czechoslovakia, in the years 1968-69, so far the class enemy is wary of directly attacking the party and socialism. But acts convince him and prove his true intentions. It has always been his endeavor to break up the unity of the workers movement; and, among other things, to create a multitude of trade union organizations which can be more easily manipulated in the name of limited guild interests. THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT AND THE BASIC PREREQUISITE OF THE SUCCESSFUL FIGHT OF THE WORKERS CLASS FOR CREATING A CLASSLESS SOCIETY IS ITS UNITY, INCLUDING THE UNITY OF THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS. It is no coincidence that the class enemy's attack is concentrating first and foremost on this particular unity. We recall very well that our own rightwingers, too, had similar plans.

For this very reason the present basic political demand of the Polish antisocialist forces is the creation of so-called independent trade unions. Many facts indicate that these unions are to be primarily independent of the party and the socialist state--the means, the basic cornerstones of socialism. According to a BBC report, a press conference (organized in a Catholic club directly opposite the building of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions) was recently held in Warsaw; at the conference, 10 organizers of these "independent trade unions" were asked about the communists' participation in their committees. In reply, they declared that in these "independent trade unions" the communists and economic workers would be banned from all functions! That means: Trade unions without communists--this is nothing new in history. The reaction has always tried to achieve this.

The role to be played by so-called independent trade unions in Polish life also becoms obvious from the ract that at present the greatest fighters for "independent trade unions" in Poland abroad are, in touching unison, the functionaries of reactionary yellow trade unions and journalists paying tribute to big capital. THE BOURGEOIS PRESS REPORTS ON A NUMBER OF CASES WHERE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC AND, IN TOUCHING UNISON WITH THEM, ALSO VARIOUS REACTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS AND CENTERS HAVE DISPATCHED MEANS AND MATERIALS FOR THE SUPPORT OF SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS. As reported by the Western communications media, for instance, the Bavarian Hans Seidel Foundation, which is subsidized by F.J. Strauss' Christian Social Union, has sent the inimically thinking circles in Poland the sum of about DM1 billion. This money was brought into the Polish People's Republic illegally by people pretending to be tourists. According to a report of the paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, the "fund" of the Volkswagen concern had released roughly DM200,000 for inciting antisocialist actions in Poland.

In this connection it may be recalled that Walesa, one of the representatives of the so-called independent trade unions, has declared that these trade unions can buy equipment for their own printing house in the West. Now where did they get the necessary foreign currency?

It is certainly also not uninteresting to know who is standing in the background, behind the so-called independent trade unions. This was slightly revealed in an interview given to Danish television by journalist Maryla Plonska, otherwise follower of an illegal antisocialist organization--of the so-called Committee of Social Self-Defense (abbreviated in Polish to KOR). From what she said it followed that the KOR had been preparing the recent events on the coast for 3 years; that the so-called new trade unions had been brewed in the ideological kitchen of the KOR and should become the starting point for "further structural changes." She called the unions a "small flame on which she would like to cook a completely different kind of soup." It is also certain that the KOR representatives had been active on the spot from the very beginning of the strikes on the Baltic coast.

In his interview for Swedish television, KOR representative Jacek Kuron went even further. He declared in the interview that the "present political system in Poland is unreformable." When asked by Swedish television whether he expected any more radical steps from the followers of the people's regime in Poland, Kuron replied without any scruples: "What more radical steps? They realize that WERE THEY TO UNDERTAKE ANYTHING MORE RADICAL, THE COMMITTEES (BODIES OF THE PEOPLE'S POWER IN POLAND--F.K. NOTE) WOULD BURN, AND THEY WOULD HANG!"

Just compare this with what the reaction in our own country was striving for.

Long-Term Preparation

The experience of the international workers movement, which is also fully confirmed by our own knowledge gained during the critical years, proves that the reaction usually prepares such actions against socialism along time in advance: It tries to corrode the society ideologically, to place its cadres, at least to neutralize the party and the state apparatus and to win positions in the communications media and in significant social organizations.

It is obvious even today that the Polish reaction has also learned its lesson. First it prepared the necessary cadres, for instance in the illegal, so-called flying universities, where reactionary ideologists lectured in private appartments for selected listeners, and so forth.

It is obvious that in today's Poland, too, the hostile forces will probably attempt to make use of the acquired positions for gradually increasing the pressure, in the same way that they did in Czechoslovakia in the years 1968-69. Such are, for instance, the speculations of the French paper LE FIGARO, which claims that the sharp crisis has ended and that now a long period of destabilization will take place, and which points out the particularly active role of the church in the Polish crisis. And the bourgeois weeklies were all but flooded with pictures showing priests celebrating Mass among the strikers, blessing them and hearing their confessions. Understandably, the most prominent place was held by the snapshot showing L. Walesa being blessed... no wonder. In fact, in the interview for French radio on 12 September he declared that "he regarded the Virgin Mary as Poland's queen...." Walesa also announced that he goes every morning to Mass and to communion, because--allegedly--if he did not have this deep faith, his head would "burst." "Without faith I would be nobody," he added.

Thus the entire development in the Polish People's Republic to date shows what hopes--and why--world reaction, including the church, is placing in people like Walesa and in the so-called independent trade unions.

Only Our Own Inconsistency, Only Our Own Mistakes Can Place Us in Danger

Self-evidently, it is the affair of every fraternal party to analyze the situation and to draw the necessary conclusions from it. Toward the end of the sixties, when our party was studying the causes of the onslaughts and successes of rightwingers and the reaction in our country, it came to the conclusion which was formulated in the "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress."

The Polish communists have also come to the conclusion at their sixth PZPR Central Committee session that grave mistakes had occurred in the management of the society, and particularly of the economy. In his report on 4 October Comrade S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the same time stressed: "Poland's future is forever connected with socialism. The renewal of social life, which is greatly necessary, may only be a socialist renewal, and the leading force in this process will be the PZPR."

ANYBODY CAN MAKE A MISTAKE. BUT THE MAIN THING IS TO BE CAPABLE OF ANALYZING THE SITUATION IN TIME, AND OF UNCOVERING AND RECTIFYING THE MISTAKE. IN OUR GREAT REVOLUTIONARY WORK WE CANNOT TOLERATE EITHER CREDULITY OR HAUGHTINESS.

Also, let us note how the enemy is striving to exaggerate our every mistake, how he is trying to push into oblivion the entire gigantic work accomplished by the socialist society for the working people's benefit. This is how it was during the critical years in our country, when the enemy tried to spit on everything and anything; and this is how it is today in Poland. And in Poland it may be seen better than anywhere else what socialist development signifies for a country. After World War II Poland was one of the most backward European countries, and also one most affected by the war. Today it belongs among the industrially developed countries! And this is the work of socialism!

The current Polish problems, difficulties and shortcomings cannot conceal the gigantic work created for the Polish working man. As was stressed at the sixth PZPR Central Committee session. today the main thing is to mobilize all working people for the liquidation of shortcomings and not to permit the enemy to abuse them for his own benefit. Comrade Stanislaw Kania stressed this in his report on 4 October by saying: "But we also know, and know very well, that we, too, have resolute enemies of socialism in our country.

They very frequently brag about being the first to criticize mistakes and errors. But this is not true. They are not criticizing the errors in order to eliminate them, but in order to make use of them for attacking socialism. They declare that the socialist system "is unreformable" and therefore they appeal for its overthrow. Some would like to achieve this at once; others are in favor of the "method of evolution." For the enemies of socialism, the errors and incorrect procedures are merely a pretext for attacking the leadership. They do not want to remedy anything, they do not believe in any renewal. They want a political battle. And that is why they stir up unrest and spread demagogy and anarchy.

"The party and the people's power have acknowledged the grave errors, and manifested the best possible will at an extremely dramatic moment. They are, and will be, using every means to find a way out of the difficult situation and to ensure the successful socialist prospects of our peoples. But it would be onesided and incorrect to orient everything only toward improving 'the top.'.... For things to improve, we all must improve; in the first place that means to manage better and to work better. Nobody will keep [vydrozova] a nation of 35 million!"

BUT THE PREREQUISITE FOR OVERCOMING THE DIFFICULTIES, COMPLICATIONS AND MISTAKES IS: STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LENINIST NORMS OF THE PARTY'S STRUCTURE AND LIFE AND OF THE SOCIALIST STATE, AND TO THE NORMS OF SOCIALIST MORALE. OTHERWISE THE TIES BETWEEN THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE WOULD BE NECESSARILY DISRUPTED, PROBLEMS WOULD ACCUMULATE AND CRITICIAL SITUATIONS BE CREATED, AND THUS FREE SCOPE WOULD BE OPENED FOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE CLASS ENEMY AND HIS REVISIONIST HELPERS.

We communists are fighting for a better society, for a better life for all working people. If we want people to understand and to support us, then we ourselves must be models of what we preach.

The same experience was also gained by our own party in its many years of struggle.

One thing is certain: The Polish working people, with the Polish communists at the head, will find in us--but also in the other fraternal parties--not only understanding, but also full support of every kind [plna podpora vseho druhu] in the endeavor to renew, while remaining loyal to socialist ideals and to Marxist-Leninist ideology, the authority of the party and the socialist state among the working people. We share the belief expressed at the sixth PZPR Central Committee session by Comrade S. Kania: "I am firmly convinced that the time will come when the working people throughout our country will again say 'our party' about the PZPR--and not only because it leads the people along the socialist path of development, but also because it fulfills its mission by methods which draw it closer to the people, by methods which create confidence in it and which build up its authority."

COLOTKA RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ACZEL

LD252328 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and deputy premier, on the last day of his visit to our country. Comrade Colotka recalled in a friendly discussion that our two countries are bound by the co[illegible] interest in the construction and development of their societies. Intensification of close cooperation in all spheres of the economic and social life is in the interest of both countries.

At the conclusion of his visit, a communique has been issued in which it is stated, among other things, that both sides discussed in comradely spirit, the topical questions of mutual cooperation in the sphere of culture and education as well as some topics for the development of mutual relations in the future.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION LEAVES PRAGUE 24 OCTOBER

LD242238 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct (CTK)--An official delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by member of its Presidium Jovo Ugrcic, left here for home on Friday.

The Yugoslav guests were here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front. They were received by secretary of the Czehcoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik, conferred with delegations of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, the Czech National Front Central Committee, met with representatives of the Czech National Council and visited South Bohemia.

SECRETARY KACIREK STRESSES CENTRAL ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD261408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Talk on role of trade unions in Socialist Czechoslovakia by Bedrich Kacirek, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council]

[Excerpt] The revolutionary trade union movement subscribes to the policy of the CPCZ because this policy embodies the basic vital interests of the working class and of all working people. The past and the entire period of the seventies have brought cogent evidence demonstrating that the weight of trade unions in society and their authority among people are commensurate with their continuing share and consistency in realizing the aims set out in the party program. These are aims set out by the working class in the struggle for building an advanced socialist society. In this struggle genuine working class trade unions operating on truly class principles cannot be neutral, for they cannot detach themselves from tackling the tasks connected with such struggles and they cannot be independent on the general interests of their class and the working people.

It is essential that we are not deceived and that we understand well why bourgeois propaganda has been operating lately concerning the notions of freedom and independence of trade unions. By its demagogy it is concealing its true interest, which is to blunt the powerful weapon of the working class, which is trade union unity, and to divert trade unions from their revolutionary mission.

When the revolutionary trade union movement manifests its committed political approach to the development of socialist society and organizes conscious participation of the working people in creating conditions for a continuous growth of the national economy as the principal prerequisite of a high degree of living standards and of form social guarantees and securities of life, this does not imply that trade unions are indifferent to the everyday needs and interests of the working people, that they ignore shortcomings bothering them and that they adopt an insensitive attitude to complaints and observations made in plants and other places of work. This is borne out by the attention they pay to suggestions made at production and members' meetings, by the concern devoted to the consistent realization of the plans of social development, to plant canteens, building nurseries and kindergartens and to recreation, or in brief by their comprehensive care for the well-being of the working man.

The revolutionary trade union movement has placed a great deal of emphasis, especially during the past few years, on ensuring that their concern for the development of the national economy as the most important condition for satisfying material needs--which means a participation by trade unions in production management--is linked indivisibly with discharging the function which has always been an integral part of trade union activity and is also such in socialism, that is, the function of protecting the interests and rights of the working people in the direct sense of the word.

One cannot avoid pointing out the conclusions of the ninth plenary meeting of the Central Trade Union Council held this April, which urgently reminded plant committees of their duty to be guided consistently by the interests of the working people and the whole society, by the law embodying the rights of the plant committees of the revolutionary trade union movement, and to devote great attention to all aspects of collective agreements and their balanced fulfillment. I can recall the joint talks held between the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council and the Presidium of the federal government and the similar courses of action mounted by the Czech and Slovak trade union councils in both republics as well as by regional and district trade councils, which held similar talks with the national committees, talks which were devoted to a number of needs of vital interest of individual collectives, enterprises and plants. Of far-reaching significance was the declaration of the Federal Assembly last May on the guarantees of trade union rights in Czechoslovakia, which urges economic management of all degrees to intensify cooperation with trade union bodies on all questions concerning the important interests of the working people, cooperation that is stipulated by law.

The support given by trade unions, in keeping with the needs of their members, to the policy of the CPCZ, has been appreciated on many occasions by the party's Central Committee as well as by the 14th and 15th party congresses. Party organs are systematically creating a broad scope for trade union activity. At the recent 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrade Gustav Husak, the general secretary, made an important statement on the mission of the revolutionary trade union movement, which deserves to be quoted: A fundamental and irreplaceable role falls in particular on the revolutionary trade union movement as the most important organization of the working people. Our policy will continue to be to develop its mission in applying the rights and interests of the working people, its joint responsibility in tackling tasks facing society as a whole, in making decisions about all questions concerning the development of society as a whole and in raising the effectiveness and quality of the national economy.

This is important encouragement for all trade unionists on the threshold of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress in which the revolutionary trade union movement, too, wants to make its own important contribution in line with its traditions and its revolutionary mission. A meeting of the Central Trade Union Council that will take place next week will undoubtedly demonstrate this combined will and the high degree of joint responsibility by trade unions for the further development of socialism in our homeland.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK FIELD WORK--Winter grain crops remain to be sown on the last one-third of the planned area of 460,000 hectares in Slovakia. The harvest of corn for silage is drawing to an end, but corn for grain has been brought in from only 11,000 hectares so far, which is substantially less than in previous years. Sugar beets have been harvested from 28 percent so far and potatoes from 80 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS GREECE'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

DW241426 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1111 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Hermann Burkhardt commentary]

[Text] The debate in the Greek Parliament on the country's reentering NATO will be concluded today. It demonstrated deep differences of opinion between the government and the opposition. In view of the majority situation, however, the Rallis cabinet prevailed, based on the 177 deputies of the conservative New Democracy.

Mass demonstrations in Athens and in other cities of the country show that wide circles of the populace are more than skeptical about a return to the imperialist military machinery. Remembering the military putsch of 1967 and the 7 years of military fascist dictatorship, one knows in Greece that the United States and NATO have offered the colonels the opportunity of doing it and that they have backed them thereafter.

The things that are at stake and the pressure to which the Athens Government has been exposed were hinted at by the Greek paper [name indistinct] by stating that the West European Economic Community wants full NATO integration prior to 1 January, prior to Greece becoming the 10th member of the Brussels community.

Opinion prevails in Greece that strengthening of the country's security cannot be expected to come from the four military bases of the United States in Greece and the NATO missile bases on Crete, although Premier Rallis announced it. Impulses will much rather emanate from here as always which will subordinate the national interests of old Hellas to the necessities of imperialist global strategy. Part of this is last but not least the fact that interference of NATO states in the internal affairs of the country, in line with the 1967 example, must be always feared when special progress is being aimed for and when national interests are becoming involved.

It is characteristic that the Greeks on Cyprus condemn the step taken by the Rallis government. Parliament has expressed in a telegram its concern with regard to developments. Numerous mass organizations of the island republic protested to the Athens government. The leader of the social democratic PASOK party, Andreas Papandreou, stated in Athens that NATO is not a guarantor of Greek borders and that it actually undermines the security of the country. The agreement of the government is null and void for his party, he said.

Florakis, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, stated that the government decision stands in contradiction to the broad majority of the voters. National interests much rather call for absolute abandonment of NATO and complete elimination of all military bases on Greek territory.

The opposition particularly objects to the fact that the voters were made to face accomplished facts with regard to military integration in NATO, without any prior questioning. This marks simultaneously the fight for a majority in the next parliament.

FRG VIOLATIONS OF COUNTRY'S AIRSPACE NOTED

Single Engine Plane

LD241410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--A single-engined plane of the FRG with the registration number D-Keiz violated the GDR's airspace in Erfurt Bezirk on Wednesday, whence it continued its flight. It was forced to land on GDR territory.

After the landing, the occupants of the plane, FRG citizens Alphons Mohr and Dagobert Peters, were taken to the relevant GDR authorities so that the reasons for the violation could be clarified.

It is only thanks to the sensible actions by those forces responsible for the safety of GDR airspace that there were no grave consequences as a result of this airspace violation.

The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG protested resolutely to the FRG chancellor's office against this latest violation of the GDR's airspace, which is contrary to international law. It expressed the hope that effective steps will be taken by the relevant FRG authorities to put an end to any future violations of the GDR's airspace.

Powered Glider

LD241408 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Summary] Kassel (DPA)--A powered glider from the Federal Republic accidentally strayed across the GDR border in bad weather on Wednesday and landed near Langensalza. The head of the Schwalmstadt flying school said today that this was confirmed by the GDR authorities. The two occupants of the plane were not injured.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES FINNISH MILITARY DELEGATION

LD241415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense, today received the delegation of the Finnish defense forces at the end of its stay in the GDR, which has lasted several days. The head of the delegation, Col Raime Penttinen, conveyed a message of greetings from Lasse Eikas, defense minister of the Republic of Finland, which Minister Hoffmann cordially reciprocated. In the course of the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, the defense minister described the Finnish delegation's visit as a contribution to further deepening the friendship and cooperation between both states and their combat forces.

Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Col Gen Fritz Strelatz, as well as Finnish Ambassador to the GDR Kuuno Honkonen took part in the meeting at the Defense Ministry.

FISCHER MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER CHISSANO

LD252213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Joaquim Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo party and minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, who is on a visit to the GDR, had a friendly exchange of opinions on Friday.

During the talks, which was marked by mutual trust, Oskar Fischer and Joaquim Chissano discussed questions on furthering friendly relations and close political and economic cooperation between the two states. They briefed each other on the attitude of their governments on current problems of the international situation, exchanging their relevant opinions.

The talk highlighted the points agreed in the GDR-Mozambique declaration, which had been signed on the occasion of the recent official friendship visit by President Samora Moises Machel to the GDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES AT ANTI-IMPERIALISM CONFERENCE

Honecker, Afghanistan's Keshtmand Meeting

LD231424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand for a friendly discussion on Thursday. He is a member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand passed on fraternal greetings from Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The Afghan visitor, who heads the PDPA delegation to the current Berlin conference on questions of the joint struggle of the workers' movements and the national liberation movements, expressed high regard for the organization of this significant meeting in the GDR capital. The PDPA delegation feels great satisfaction at the conference participants' declaration of solidarity with the Afghan people and support for their struggle for a life of peace and progress.

Thanks to the increased fighting strength of the PDPA and the fraternal aid of the USSR, the GDR, the other socialist states and all progressive forces, it has been possible to repulse the counterrevolutionary activities directed against the popular regime in Afghanistan. To the extent that the counterrevolutionary elements are being cut off from those who finance and direct them, life in the country is returning to normal. The population's trust in the PDPA has increased. Despite all the difficulties created by imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, the Afghan revolution is developing successfully. Its enemies cannot turn back the wheel of history in Afghanistan either.

In cordial words Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand passed on cordial thanks from the PDPA, the government and the people of Afghanistan for the solidarity shown by the GDR from the first moment of victory of the April revolution.

Views were exchanged on international issues in a spirit of total agreement. Erich Honecker briefed Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on the GDR's peace policy, its persistent and principled striving for detente and disarmament. The GDR will continue to stand by the side of the Afghan people in its just struggle for peace, democracy and progress, for the protection of its revolutionary gains against foreign intervention. It will continue to give help in the construction of a new and humane social system in Afghanistan.

Erich Honecker briefed his Afghan guest at length on the broad movement of initiatives of the working class and all working people in the GDR in preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

Also present at the discussion, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, were Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA CC and of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and on the SED side Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Friedel Trappen, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Hermann, Mongolian Official Meeting

LD252208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--The further expansion of relations between the SED and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and between the GDR and Mongolia, were discussed on Friday at a meeting between Politburo member Joachim Herrmann, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gelegiyn Adyaa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian fraternal party.

Gelegiyn Adyaa, who had attended the international theoretical conference in Berlin, praised the conference as a great platform for the fruitful exchange of experiences of the fighters against imperialism and for social progress.

U.S., Afghan, Iraqi Addresses

LD232124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--The international theoretical conference is quite rightly concentrating on questions concerned with the further strengthening and unity of the three main forces of the revolutionary movement of the present. In this unity lies the key to victory in the fight against imperialism, for peace, national independence and socialism.

This was stated on Thursday by James West, Politburo member of the CPUSA, in the wide-ranging discussion in one of the three sections of the representative forum. In common with a number of other speakers on the morning of the 4th day of discussions he drew attention to the attempts of the imperialist opponent to dig trenches between the main streams of the revolutionary process in the world and thereby to slander the policy of the Soviet Union in particular. The working class of the United States, he noted, was an important component of these main streams.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, called the revolution in Afghanistan an inseparable component part of the revolutionary world process, those large worldwide anti-imperialist currents of the present day. Therefore, this conference was of great importance to this party. 'Ali Keshtmand, whose speech was followed with great interest by the other conference members, pointed out that the April revolution in Afghanistan, which was carried out under the leadership of the Peoples Democratic Party as a result of the joint uprising by patriotic officers and soldiers, with broad support from the popular masses, corresponded most deeply to the will of the people for fundamental and decisive changes in the country.

The revolution in Afghanistan on its part was a contribution toward consolidating the anti-imperialist forces everywhere and led to the further weakening of the positions of imperialism in the Middle East, 'Ali Keshtmand continued.

"Hence it is no accident that American imperialism reacted immediately, doing everything in its power in order to nip our revolution in the bud. In this it did not shirk from anything including the application of armed force. International imperialism, in collaboration with the Beijing hegemonists, has started an undeclared war against the Afghan people which has already cost the lives of thousands of our compatriots."

'Ali Keshtmand further emphasized that the American imperialists had left no stone unturned in order to turn Afghanistan into a base of aggression against the socialist countries and the revolutionary and national liberation movements in the Middle East. Hence it was necessary for all peace forces to counter with all determination these fateful plans and increase the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Afghan people can view the future optimistically 'Ali Keshtmand emphasized in conclusion, "for we are not alone in our struggle. We have the fraternal support and solidarity of all revolutionary (?and) democratic forces, above all the socialist community led by the Soviet Union, this unconquerable bastion of security for the people. The imperialists will not succeed in turning back the wheel of history." The speech by the Afghan workers leader was loudly applauded. Delegates from all corners of the conference room converged on 'Ali Keshtmand to shake hands with him thus affirming their solidarity with the Afghan people.

Sa'd Zaki Khayri, member of the Politburo of the Iraqi Communist Party, regarded the question of power for each revolution as the decisive one. Only the working class and its party are capable of leading the national democratic change to its conclusion and to the socialist phase, he said. In this connection the experiences of real socialism were of extraordinary significance for the peoples.

Regarding the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Khayri said that imperialism only was profiting by it, that at present the blood of the two peace-loving neighboring countries was being shed, and that which generations had built by their toil had been destroyed within a few days.

The head of the Iraqi delegation underlined that the alliance with the countries of socialism and communist and workers' parties was the elementary precondition for any state claiming to be revolutionary-democratic.

Delegates Reception

LD251020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--At the end of the international theoretical conference of communist and worker parties, other revolutionary parties as well as national liberation movements, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave on Friday afternoon a festive reception at the Palace of the Republic of Berlin. Together with other members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Erich Honecker welcomed the representatives of the parties, organizations and movements in the great hall of the Palace of the Republic at the Marx-Engels Square, Berlin.

Erich Honecker and Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke on behalf of the foreign delegations paid tribute in toasts to the fraternal ties and militant solidarity in the joint struggle of the workers' movement and national liberation movements for peace, against imperialism, and for social progress.

Together with Erich Honecker members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber and Gerhard Schuerer, as well as other members of the SED Central Committee, attended the reception.

GENERAL KESSLER ADDRESSES RALLY ON MILITARY POLICY

AU231736 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Dresden (ADN)--Topical questions of the SED military policy were the subject of a speech delivered by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy national defense minister, on Tuesday at a large rally attended by scientists and students of the Dresden technical university. He said that it was an inalienable principle of socialist military policy to stabilize peace and to guarantee the security of the peoples under any conditions of the international class struggle. Referring to the exacerbation of the international situation, he stressed that the most aggressive forces of imperialism have made every effort since the mid-seventies to undo the successes achieved by the peoples in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress. The declared goal of the enemies of detente, especially in the United States and the FRG, is to alter the military balance of forces in their favor for their dangerous plans, with the aid of the NATO long-term program, the Brussels missile decisions as well as intensified efforts to increase the readiness for aggression of the troops and fleets of that pact of war.

These adventurist plans require from all working people increased revolutionary vigilance and further great performances for the all-round strengthening of the GDR, he said. In all sectors, science is playing an increasingly important role. It also contributes to the increase in combat effectiveness and combat readiness of the GDR Armed Forces. At the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armies the National People's Army will do everything to further narrow the scope of imperialism for aggressive military adventures, and to reliably protect the worker-peasant power and its socialist achievements, Colonel General Kessler stressed.

OFFICIAL LAUDS ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES

LD241020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2311 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--High national economic growth without the increased use of energy has been achieved for the first time in the GDR this year. Teams such as the Walter Ulbricht Leuna-Werke, Carl Zeiss Jena, the Schwarza Wilhelf Pieck manmade fiber combine, shipbuilding, foundries and the 7 October cotton and machine-tool combine in 1980 have achieved considerable production increases with less or unchanged energy consumption. This was stated by State Secretary Heinz Ziergiebel, head of the rational energy use working group at the GDR Council of Ministers.

Combines such as those mentioned above are already today opening up those reserves, through overcoming all energy waste and consistent socialist rationalization, which correspond to the demands of the 1980's. The benefit from energy rationalization in the past 9 years corresponds in terms of raw lignite to about 90 million tons. The national economic objective is to double the energy saved during the next 5-year plan period compared with the 1976-80 period.

The state secretary mentioned as a decisive precondition for this the accelerated rationalization of production processes and the development of new energy-saving technologies and products with the highest international characteristics. In the long term they guarantee dynamic economic development with little additional energy expenditure.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE ISSUES LETTER TO CHURCHES

AU211735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Christians Active for Peace"]

[Summary] At the end of its Eisenach meeting, the committee for the continuation of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK) work last weekend adopted a number of documents, including a letter to the world's churches and Christians. The 250 participants, Christians from all continents actively working for peace, including metropolitans, archbishops, bishops and theology professors, discussed the responsibility of Christians for building a durable and just peace during the 5 days of the ecumenical meeting.

"In the letter to the churches, as well as in other resolutions, the continuation committee calls for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, demands the ratification of SALT II, and demands a halt to the production and deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. 'The question of peace is for us not a marginal or merely opportune task, but a commitment and challenge to advocate, serve and participate in the establishment of a more just and viable world system,' the letter states."

A document on detente and disarmament stressed the need to contribute more than ever to the implementation of the treaties concluded in the 1970's, to ward off attacks on the policy of detente, and to safeguard the peace structures endangered by such attacks. It urges endeavors to achieve a decisive breakthrough at the second CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, especially regarding military disarmament and detente.

The same expectation is also expressed in a letter to the Madrid conference participants. This letter also suggests an understanding that as of a certain date no state or group of states reinforce its troops in Europe. The conference participants expressed deep concern over the Iran-Iraq military conflict and appealed to the leaders both in Iran and Iraq to stop military actions and open negotiations on a peaceful settlement of their controversy. The continuation committee stressed the need for Israel to observe the UN Middle East resolution and to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967, and called for observance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. It also expressed its unshakable solidarity with the fighters for freedom and justice in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia.

STATE SECRETARY GYSI RECEIVES WORLD LUTHERAN DELEGATION

LD202346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN)--GDR State Secretary for Church Affairs Klaus Gysi today received president of the Lutheran World Federation [LWF] Bishop Josia Kibira (Tanzania); LWF General Secretary Dr Carl Mau (Geneva); and chief editor of the LWF Information Bureau Friedrich Koenig (Geneva).

The president and general secretary briefed Klaus Gysi on the tasks of the LWF as a fellowship of churches committed to preaching the gospel, serving the needy and underprivileged and to the unity of the church. At the meeting, in a trusting spirit, the visitors stressed the activities of the LWF in its commitment to peace and the continuation of detente. The LWF representatives stated after their 10-day visit to the GDR that they had found a lively and varied church life.

The LWF president emphasized the federation's special interest in the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth in 1483.

State Secretary Gysi affirmed the GDR Government's constructive attitude to the churches and emphasized the large measure of state-church cooperation in preparations for the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth. The GDR Government, he said, has a high respect for all efforts of the LWF aimed at anti-imperialist and antiracist solidarity, national independence, the concrete safeguarding of peace and social advance.

At a press conference this morning Bishop Kibira expressed pleasure that GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker had assumed the chairmanship of the GDR Lutheran Committee. It was not to be taken for granted that a head of state showed such interest in the appreciation of a figure of history and religion. In reply to journalists questions, General Secretary Dr Carl Mau said that on their visits to the four member churches of the LWF, the delegation gained the impression that relations between church and state in the GDR were developing well.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--A session of the joint work group for machine tool and automobile construction took place in Paris in preparation for the fifth session of the GDR-French Government Commission for Economic Cooperation. The chairmen of the work group agreed on a joint work program for the years 1981-82 which envisages an expansion and stabilization of scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the field machine tool and utility vehicle building, in the spirit of the agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation concluded between the two governments in April. [Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

GYORGY ACZEL TOURS SLOVAKIA WITH OFFICIALS, RETURNS HOME

LD252222 Budapest MTI in English 0631 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 24 Oct (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, toured Slovakia to close his Czechoslovak itinerary. He was accompanied by Matej Lucan, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, and Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague. Gyorgy Aczel was received on Thursday in Bratislava by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee.

On Friday the Hungarian deputy prime minister called at Dunajska Streda where district leaders briefed him about regional development and about the implementation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's nationality policy. Later Gyorgy Aczel called at the local agricultural secondary school where instruction is given in Hungarian. He also visited an elementary school in the Alistal village where, too, the teaching medium is Hungarian. In the village the Hungarian deputy prime minister met leaders of the local agricultural cooperative.

Before his departure, Gyorgy Aczel was received by Peter Colotka, chairman of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who visited the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from October 21 to 24 at the invitation of Matej Lucan, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, returned to Budapest on Friday.

During the discussions held by the Hungarian deputy prime minister and his host, they briefed each other about the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 15th congress of the CCP and the 12 congress of the HSWP. Their talks, marked by a comradely and friendly atmosphere, covered timely questions of cooperation in cultural and educational spheres. They examined a few proposals aimed at developing relations in the coming years.

The sides noted with satisfaction that Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation in the aforementioned spheres has become more intensive and its qualitative level has gone up.

The two partners informed each other about the situation of nationalities living in their respective countries. They evaluated the results attained by them in this sphere through the consistent spplication of Leninist nationality policy. They expressed their willingness to further develop cooperation in this direction.

During the negotiations a number of concrete suggestions were mooted for expanding collaboration in scientific, educational, cultural and other territories. The outcome of the talks will be discussed by the Hungarian-Czechoslovak joint educational and cultural commission at its next session and laid down in its work-plan for 1981-85.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD261006 Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 25 Oct (MTI)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, returned to Budapest on Saturday from Berlin where it attended a scientific conference of 116 communist and workers' parties, other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements.

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR SEVERAL CEMA MEETINGS

LD270402 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Hungarian delegations have left to attend several CEMA meetings due to start tomorrow. Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry, and the delegation headed by him are to attend the meeting of the standing committee on the chemical industry of the organization, which is being held in Plovdiv.

A delegation headed by Janos Szabo, state secretary for construction and urban development, is to hold talks in Berlin at the meeting of the standing committee which will mainly discuss development of construction materials industries of the member-countries.

Headed by Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, state secretary, chairman of the Central Statistical Office, a delegation has left for Moscow to attend the meeting of the CEMA standing committee on statistics.

PRESIDENT OF FRENCH SENATE CONTINUES VISIT

Meetings with Leaders

LD241620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] In Budapest Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, today received Alain Poher, president of the French Senate. At the exchange of views held in parliament Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly, was also present. Before this the French politician met Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and exchanged views on the two countries' relations.

Poher's Statement to MTI

LD242234 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, Oct 24 (MTI)--Alain Poher, president of the French Senate who is currently on an official visit in Budapest, gave a statement to the correspondent of the Hungarian news agency on Friday.

"Important links in the chain of our countries' relationships," he said, "were the talks of Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar in France and those of Raymond Barre in Budapest. Fitting into the same pattern were the visits by parliamentary delegations and the ministerial meetings, such as the Paris discussions of Hungary's culture and foreign ministers. Our recent consultations with my host Antal Apro, as well as with Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have once again contributed to getting a better knowledge of each other's life and opinions on various issues. During my visit to the Videoton factory of Szekesfehervar I could form a picture not only of the company but--indirectly--also of scientific research in Hungary and of the development of the Hungarian economy as a whole. I had interesting conversations with agricultural cooperative leaders. On my return to France, I shall make a report on the visit to permit the French deputies, too, to shape an image of life in Hungary. At the same time this means that they will be able to participate in discussions concerning international relations in the possession of additional information, and may influence, in certain cases, the members of the government accordingly. All this serves--in a broader sense--the interests of peace and the peoples."

Discussing questions of security and cooperation in Europe, Alain Poher said: "I am of the view that Helsinki marked a turning point in the European dialogue and clarifying the principles of cooperation, I expect the forthcoming Madrid meeting to discuss the actual international problems in an open, constructive atmosphere. We would like to see the participants of the confernece understand each other and approach their conflicting views. It is our duty to create an atmosphere of understanding for all this.

"In the past period, too, we could witness processes proving Hungary and France equally stand for the peaceful settlement of world issues at the conference table. This is a major factor from the viewpoint of the Madrid meeting, about whose success I myself, too, am very confident," concluded Alain Poher.

NEMETH RECEIVED NORWEGIAN CP DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD261840 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Oct (MTI)--Following an invitation from the HSWP Central Committee, a delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party under the leadership of the deputy president Hans I. Kleven, member of the Political Committee, paid a visit to Hungary between October 20 and 26.

The visiting Norwegian delegation was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC; Janos Berecz, head of the CC foreign department; Imre Gyori, head of the CC agitation and propaganda department; and Sandor Jakab, deputy general secretary of the CCTU. All members of the CC, had talks with the Norwegian visitors.

At the cordial and comradely talks the sides exchanged information on their parties' domestic and international activities and on the situation of the international communist and workers movement. The representatives of HSWP reaffirmed the sympathy of the Hungarian communists with the Norwegian communists and with other progressive peace-loving forces of that country which consistently struggle for the strengthening of peace, detente and cooperation between the peoples, in Norway and in the European Continent. While reviewing some actual questions of international life the two parties' representatives emphasized the necessity of halting imperialist efforts of war-mongering, and the importance of the broad struggle for the promotion of peace, social progress and international security. They underlined the significance of the joint actions of the communist parties and all the peace-loving progressive forces in order to halt the armament race. The sides condemned the false and inhuman doctrine claiming the possibility of a limited nuclear war. They hailed the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty members states which seek to frustrate NATO efforts at quantitative and qualitative increase of nuclear missile armament in Europe.

The negotiating parties pledged support to the Madrid meeting and expressed the need of holding a European conference on military detente as soon as possible afterwards. Full agreement was voiced over the issue that tension-nests spreading rapidly in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world, and the armed conflicts of the states pursuing anti-imperialist policy especially, risk the peace of not only the given region but enhance the danger of a world war, which would favour imperialist ambitions alone.

The representatives of the two parties stressed the importance of strengthening the internationalist solidarity and cooperation of the communist and workers parties in order to realize the common objectives of the international communist and workers movement. They reaffirmed the readiness to further develop the relations of the HSWP and the Norwegian Communist Party in this spirit. The sides expressed the conviction that the cooperation of Hungarian and Norwegian communists serves well the cause of the worldwide struggle for social progress and socialism.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPUTY RECEIVE NORWEGIAN OFFICIAL

LD252318 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Budapest, 25 Oct (MTI)--Torbjorn Christiansen, political general director of the Norwegian foreign ministry, has exchanged views in Budapest with Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka about timely international questions and Hungarian-Norwegian relations.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry official was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

MAROTHY RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE YOUTH DELEGATION

LD251656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of KISZ Central Committee, has received a delegation of the Youth Federation of Mozambique. During the meeting they surveyed the position of the international youth movement.

TEXTILE WORKERS TRADE UNION MEETS, HEARS OFFICIALS

Evaluation of Tasks

LD261806 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 25 Oct (MTI)--The 25th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Textile Workers commenced work in Budapest on Saturday. Also present at the meeting of 261 delegates representing more than 120,000 organized textile industrial workers were Sandor Gaspar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT); Janos Berecz, head of the foreign department of the HSWP Central Committee; Mrs Lajos Duschek, SZOT secretary; and Labour Minister Ferenc Trethon. General Secretary Mrs Istvan Martos made some observations complementing the written report presented to the congress regarding the organization's activities during the past five years.

Mrs Istvan Martos emphasized that the Hungarian textile industry had fulfilled its basic tasks in the Fifth Five-Year Plan term (1976-80). It supplied products of ever better quality in increasing quantities to meet the requirements of domestic consumers. In addition to that, it transacted profitable exports too. These achievements are largely due to the steadfastness and love for the trade of textile workers and the reconstruction drive going on for ten years now.

The trade union general secretary pointed out that despite the central wage measures effected in the foregoing years, the incomes of textile workers lag behind the average wages of industrial workers. In order to fight difficulties caused by the lack of manpower, in future plans should be elaborated to ensure suitable conditions to the industrial branch for fulfilling its tasks despite harder economic circumstances. In such planning a significant role can be played by workers' collectives and various forums of plant and trade union democracy.

The congress continued work with debate over the report.

Report on 'Difficulties'

LD252300 BudapestDomestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Gabor Bankuti report]

[Excerpt] The Trade Union of Textile Workers, which is 75 years old, is holding its 25th congress. The written report by the central leadership and the verbal supplement by Secretary General Mrs Istvan Martos have both stated that the branch has developed and has become more up-to-date. The majority of machines have been replaced by new ones and a significant proportion of the products has been replaced by more practical, more fashionable, better products. However, these results have been achieved under difficult circumstances. First and foremost among the difficulties is the fact that during the last 10 years the number of employees in the textile industry has decreased by 10,000. Naturally, far more than 10,000 have left and been replaced by new entrants; in other words, the turnover has greatly exceeded even the drop in numbers.

In the textile trade, where out of every 10 workers 7 are women, in most places work is in 3 shifts. In the workshops there is a lot of noise, heat and dust. The work is monotonous, and all this takes its toll. On the other hand, wages are lower than in other industries. Admittedly, 3 years ago central wages measures were brought in which reduced the differences, leading to fewer workers leaving the industry, but the differences still exist and are greater than they should be.

The report goes on to say that earnings, which is what people are interested in, have risen more slowly than wages. The reason for this is the fact that enterprise profits have fallen and the development funds have been used very extensively.

The secretary general has said that the main demand put forward at the trade union elections was that the stewards should represent the members' interests with greater political courage and more decisiveness. It is within this framework that the report demands better conditions of work. It has been found that the majority of those leaving the textile factories are doing so because of this factor and this is not something that can be countered by a personal conversation and request that the worker should stay.

It is odd that the proportion of women in the ranks of management is considerably below that in the industry as a whole. Another particular problem is that while there are more creche and kindergarten places than in other branches, these are still too few if the proportion of women in the industry is taken into consideration.

Prices and wages were often discussed at the trade union elections. The membership does not always consider the balance between the two satisfactory. Consequently they consider it justified that the next congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions should determine its position on this issue. The economic justifications for the necessary price rises and their effects on the various strata should be more carefully evaluated, and so should the ways of compensating for these.

The debate has begun and will continue tomorrow. The congress of the Trade Union of the Textile Workers is attended by Sandor Gaspar, member of the party Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, and Janos Berecz, departmental head at the party Central Committee.

TEACHERS, POSTAL WORKERS HEAR CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

LD251654 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 25 Oct 80

[TExt] Budapest, 25 Oct (MTI)--The 11th congress of Hungarian pedagogists started on Saturday in Budapest with the attendance of some 300 delegates. The presidium of the meeting included Mihaly Kornidesz, department head at the HSWP Central Committee, Education Minister Imre Pozsgay, and CCTU secretary Judit Csehak.

Jozsef Voksan, general secretary of the trade union, emphasized: The trade union holds that the most important task of the coming years is to further improve the schooling system. The focal issue is no longer whether the duration of compulsory school attendance should be increased, but much rather what the best proportion between general and vocational training should be, what sort of vocational training can be given to students parallel with general education, and when is the optimum time to switch over to vocational training in schools. A concept should be developed on the tasks higher vocational training may venture on and what institutions can best help this goal.

At the 11th congress of the postmen's trade union the participants agreed that also in the coming years the posts will concentrate efforts on improvement of the telephone network.

They agreed also that finances should be used for reconstruction of the existing facilities in the first place, even if unsatisfied claims should accumulate as a consequence. There should be rather less but well-functioning and reliable phones. Classical postal services also need improvement, just as well as the working conditions of postmen and other postal employees, said General Secretary Mrs Laszlo Csaki at the congress of the postal trade union which began on Saturday.

The meeting was attended also by Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the CCTU; Istvan Katona, department head at the HSWP central committee; Arpad Pullai, minister of posts and communication, and Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the CCTU.

On behalf of the 77,000 organized postal employees 250 attend the two-day congress to review the economic and trade union work of the past five years.

COAL MINERS ASKED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUEL

LD252012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The managers of the Tatabanya mines asked the miners to further overfulfill the plan between now and the end of the year because the delivery of imported fuel is uneven. The government is providing the financial conditions for work exceeding the plan. The miners promised at the production meeting that they would work on their free Saturdays as well but asked for further technical support. Since the beginning of the year, 84 000 tons of coal have been mined above the planned target and the quality has improved as well. This is the result of the installations of new machines and the better utilization of the old ones.

KOROM, BORBANDI GREET BUSINESS CONFERENCE

LD252006 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 24 Oct 80

[TExt] Budapest, 24 Oct (MTI)--The national business conference of local council leaders commemorated on Friday the 30th foundation anniversary of such institutions in Hungary.

The greetings of Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party were conveyed to the conference by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on behalf of the Hungarian Government. Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi greeted the council leaders, and through them nearly 62,000 elected members, officials and workers of the country's local councils.

Janos Borbandi pointed out: "While studying these past 30 years, it can be established that local councils have adjusted into our political-social system in a creative manner."

The government considers the work-programme presented to the latest session of the Hungarian National Assembly among its most important duties in order to enforce socialist democracy ever more fully and supervise purity of public life and the social control over the administration of public affairs. In the above a very important role can be played by council members who equally serve the interests of their own electors as well as of the bigger community.

The foregoing period has seen considerable improvement in local councils' management too. The bodies, which work annually with approximately 100,000 million forints, give a thorough consideration to what they should spend their funds on. Now there are fewer, spectacular investment projects aimed at serving mainly local interests. Greater attention is being paid to protecting national values as indicated also by the faster modernization and reconstruction of old institutions and homes. During the current five-year plan term (1976-80) various localities got enriched by structures totally worth 20,000 million forints built through social work contributed by citizens. One comes across numerous heartening examples of thriftier management with material and energy as well.

COURT DECISION ON SOLIDARITY REGISTRATION, STATUTE CHANGES

LD242032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court, after examining at today's session the application of the founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, has registered the trade union. The decision is not yet legally binding.

Here is the moment of the announcement by the court.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Please rise.

[Second unidentified voice] We shall now read the court's decision and also a brief oral explanation of the basis of the attitude adopted in the case.

If the applicants would like to obtain a written explanation of the basis of the decision they have the right to submit an application for such an explanation within 7 days of this announcement.

The Warsaw Voivodship Court, comprising those present here, after examining during an open session the application submitted by the founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity in Gdansk for the registration of the newly established trade union, has decided to register the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity with its headquarters in Gdansk, which, acting on the basis of the statutes submitted on 24 September 1980, gives membership to workers employed on the basis of a work contract or a cooperative work contract, and in agricultural production cooperatives those employed on the basis of their membership, election, or appointment, as well as members of factory-attached vocational schools linked with the factory by a work contract or who are training for their trades, persons doing work [word indistinct], persons doing work on the basis of an agency agreement, and also pensioners and the disabled ; which embraces with its activities the territory of the Polish People's Republic and is represented by a legal body which comprises: Lech Walesa, Kazimierz Switon, Jakbu (Szowwiesow), Lech Dymarski, Waldemar Kepa, Miroslaw Diminczyk, Waldemar Soborak, Stanislaw Wadolowski, Antoni Kopaczewski, Michal Tytkiewicz, Roman (Kirchman), Tadeusz (Krasny), Andrzej Slowik, Patryciusz (Kostnicki), Zbiniew Bujak, Ryszard (Tornow), Wojciech Wiscicki, Stanislaw Zawada, Adam Niezgoda, Jerzy (Szulc), Roman Niegorz, Zbigniew Brzydzial, Czeslaw Dobrowolski, Roman Kurnatowski, Ireneusz (Krynski), Ryszard (Pusc), Krzysztop (Gotowski), Jan Swieca, Henryk Gorbatowski, Czeslaw Niezgoda, Stanislaw Kurpka, Jerzy Weglorz, Jozef Bek, Edward Krzyzewski, Ryszard Sawicki, Ryszard Kalinowski, Andrzej Gwiazda, Elzbieta (Potrychow) and Tomasz Kiernik, with the provision that:

2A) [as heard] It amplifies the contents of Paragraph 1 of the statutes so that after the word "cultural" it adds the words: The union has no intention of playing the role of a political party; it abides by the principle of social ownership of means of production, which constitutes the foundation of the socialist system which exists in Poland; recognizes that the PZPR is fulfilling the leading role in the state; that it does not undermine existing international alliances; that it aims at ensuring for the working people appropriate means of control, for expressing their opinions and for defending their interests; that

B) It erases from the statutes the provisions of Paragraphs 32 and 33 and replaces them by provisions reading:

Paragraph 32: If the union, in defense of the vital interests of workers, exhausts all other means available, then it may make a decision on striking.

Paragraph 33: The organization of a strike cannot be contrary to the legally binding laws.

The voivodship court makes the decision just announced on the registration of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity on the basis of the following data:

In compliance with Paragraph 4 of the decision of the Council of State of 13 September 1980 on the registration of the newly-established trade unions, published in the MONITOR POLSKI No 22, item 104, the voivodship court in Warsaw is making the decision on the registration of the trade union having found that the statutes agreed upon by the founding committee are not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the Polish Peoples' Republic, nor to any other laws.

The court cannot limit its control duty solely to the examination of formal precepts of registration, but must check the content of the statute as the basis designating the character of the union.

The regulation of Article 84, sentences 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic stipulates that trade unions assemble citizens for active participation in political, social, economic and cultural life, and that the formation of unions and the participation in trade union activity with objectives and activity that threaten the political and social system or legal order of the Polish People's Republic is forbidden.

The Constitution is a fundamental rule. The quoted constitutional principle has been developed in the introduction to the Labor Code--the bill of 26 June 1974, GAZETEER No 24, page 141, and in Article 19 of the same bill. I remind you that Article 19 of the Labor Code states among other things that trade unions participate in shaping and realizing tasks in the field of socioeconomic development of the country, in improving workers' working and living conditions, and that they should influence the state of social and political awareness and socialist relations between people.

Those rights at the same time impose on trade unions the duty of unequivocally and clearly describing in the statute the attitude of the union toward the political and social system.

The interpretation principles of the above quoted rules of Article 84 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and Article 19 of the Labor Code in relation to newly founded trade unions are contained in the agreement protocol signed by the government commission and interfactory strike committee on 31 August 1980 in Gdansk.

In the first part of the agreement, Point 2 states that in creating new, independent self-governing trade unions the interfactory strike committee states that it will observe the principles contained in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. New trade unions will defend the social and material interests of workers and do not intend to play the role of a political party. They observe the principle of social ownership of the means of production, which constitutes the foundation of the existing system in Poland; they recognize that the PZPR plays the leading role in the state; they do not undermine the existing system of international alliances;and they strive to ensure for the working people appropriate means of control, for expressing their opinions and for defending their interests.

The second part of the agreement resolves that the right to strike will be guaranteed in the law that is now being drafted. The law should define conditions for the declaration and the organization of strikes, the methods to be used in solving disputes and the responsibility for violations of the law.

This interpretation provides the basis for the statement that paragraphs 1, 32 and 33 of the statutes of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, submitted to the court with the application for registration, conflict with the current law of the Polish People's Republic, which would justify rejection of the application for registration.

However, the Warsaw Voivodship Court, giving consideration to the fact that the faults in the statutes apply to the legal sphere and that the independent, self-governing union Solidarity is carrying on actual work on the basis of the agreement of 31 August 1980, and also that a refusal to register the union would not meet social expectations, has decided to register the union by making the necessary corrections in the statutes.

The corrections made do not constitute interference either in the (?aims) or the working of the union, but result merely from taking into account the legal state of affairs in force in the Polish People's Republic. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY ANNOUNCES INTENT TO APPEAL COURT DECISION

LD242026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] There is a right to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the voivodship court. According to the statement made at a press conference this evening by representatives of the Solidarity trade union, the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity intends to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the voivodship court concerning changes in the statute.

WALESA SAYS SOLIDARITY WILL IGNORE COURT STATUTE CHANGES

LD241958 Hamburg DPA in German 1829 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 24 Oct (DPA)--The decision by the Warsaw Voivodship Court to register the trade union federation Solidarity with unilateral changes in the statutes added by the court has today aroused indignation and consternation.

Trade union leader Lech Walesa gave the assurance this evening at a press conference in Warsaw that his trade union would ignore the changes to the statutes made by the court and work according to their original statutes. He described the judge's actions as outrageous and as an impairment of the court's authority. Walesa said the court would be responsible if the social tensions in Poland continue.

The new trade unions' Coordination Committee will meet in Danzig on Monday to discuss possible further steps. The trade unionists intend to appeal the court's decision. Trade union sources say that a strike will be avoided for the time being if possible.

INDEPENDENT MKZ UNION QUESTIONS AUTHORITIES' GOOD FAITH

NC251046 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct (AFP)--The independent MKZ union in Gdansk today questioned the Polish authorities' good faith over accepting the principle of free trade unions after a court yesterday altered the statute of the Solidarity workers' movement before registering it.

A union statement said that this initiative "points towards a conflict between the party and the mass of union members," adding that it could not "help to strengthen the party's already shaken authority in society."

The presidium of the Gdansk union said today that this "arbitrary move" proves that "the agreement by the authorities for the creation of independent unions was merely a tactical manoeuvre on their part and that they intend to make the unions submit to authority as soon as possible."

The statement, adopted by the Gdansk-based union today, challenges the decision by the Warsaw judge to add the union's statute an explicit reference to the governing role of the Communist Party in Poland and recognition of Poland's international alliances.

Contacted in Gdansk by telephone the MKZ, saying that Solidarity intended to respect the agreements with the authorities, added that it did not intend to "meddle in international politics," and had no competence in this field.

"Inclusion of this reference in the statutes is not a sign of serious intent," it said.

Solidarity did not intend to fulfill the role of a political party, the union said, adding, "it is self-evident: We are and intend to remain a union and the list of activities we do not envisage is much longer."

On the right to strike, the union said: "To suppress the principles governing the calling of strikes creates the danger of unofficial strikes outside the union's control.

"In addition, to refer to a strike law which does not yet exist could suggest that the authorities are considering taking away from the unions, in practical terms, the right of strike guaranteed by the Gdansk agreements."

Solidarity accepted "the regime of People's Poland", MKZ added.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF WARSAW COURT DECISION

LD242106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Ludwik Krasucki commentary]

[Text] On 1 September, the day which, as Lech Walesa recalled at the time, means so much to us, the Gdansk agreement was signed. We know it all. We remember it very well indeed. One of its provisions dealt with the right to set up new, independent and self-governing trade unions. This did take place. Many new union organizations came into being in the country. The procedure for their registration, now in full swing, was agreed on. In many places the new unions are already carrying out fruitful activities.

Today, on 24 October, the First Civil Section of the Warsaw Voivodship Court carried out the registration of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, with its headquarters in Gdansk and, to skip further details, embracing the territory of the Polish People's Republic. [sentence indistinct] All those who, with common concerns very much in mind, today think about and discuss the country's difficult affairs, the renovation and putting right of our socialist republic, those who see, or are learning to see the place and the role of new union organizations in activities necessary for this will appreciate this event. Our experiences pose questions of guarantees. Many people see one such guarantee precisely in the new unions. Many expectations and hopes are linked with them. This also applies to Polish journalists who, for many weeks now, have been reporting their first steps with sympathy and attentiveness.

However, it is necessary to say openly that one cardinal condition must be fulfilled if these hopes and expectations are to materialize. It is not new. It has already been reflected in the Gdansk agreement, making that agreement possible.

What is at stake is that the new unions must operate on the basis of our state's socialist system and, in sympathetic cooperation with other social forces, find their proper place in its structure, joining in the mechanism of the socialist system--the mechanism that is consistently being improved, enriched and expanded--and thus serve the unity needed for the tasks ahead of us. This is precisely what the court had in mind when it legally included in the statute of the union, registered today, the statement which arises directly from the Gdansk agreement and which supplements the content of the first paragraph with the following words: The union has no intention of playing the role of a political party; it abides by the principle of social ownership of the means of production, which constitutes the foundation of the socialist system which exists in Poland; recognizes that the PZPR is fulfilling the leading role in the state; that it does not undermine existing international alliances; that it aims at ensuring for the working people appropriate means of control, for expressing their opinions and for defending their interests.

These words are of positive and constructive significance. Their significance is this: Briefly, in a way that would eliminate all ambiguity, the place of Solidarity within the framework of our system, our political status quo has been determined. This reduces the area of mistrust or suspicion. This gets rid of doubts at home and abroad. It brings about clarity, so necessary in this affair which is so important to all of us. It should also be stressed that the principle of the social ownership of the means of production is mentioned at a time when the program for bringing the economy back to health and better management is taking shape, at a time when many steps are being taken to socialize more deeply our common property.

It should be stressed that the socialist system is mentioned at a time when the overwhelming majority of Poles share in the slogan first voiced at the coast: Socialism, yes; perversions, no.

It should be stressed the PZPR's leading role is mentioned at a time when the over- already been through bitter and courageous accounts at the sixth plenum, is under new leadership and is striving to prepare its extraordinary congress in a way that will justify public expectations.

It should be stressed that the existing system of international alliances is mentioned at a time when we have yet again become convinced of how effectively we are being protected by these alliances, how important they are to us in difficult moments, allowing us safely and calmly to solve our domestic problems. We continue to need harmonious action in the community of socialist states.

Therefore, if one ponders the affairs deeply, one reaches the conclusion that supplementing the Solidarity statute with these brief statements is in the interests both of all members of the new unions and of us all, simply Poland, our common home.

Commentary Assesses 'Compromise'

LD261343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Last week in Poland one of the topics which aroused the greatest controversy, discussion and emotion was the issue of the registration of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity. Here is a commentary by Franciszek Lewicki:

The Warsaw Voivodship Court registered the st te of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity on Friday, making an e fficio registration based on stressing that union's acting in accordance with the prin ples of Poland's system of government. This registration was formulated on the basis of the Gdansk agreements.

Was that necessary? Because a great number of questions, a great number of worries, of doubts, a great amount of discussion has arisen around this, well, I think that court registration was essential. It was essential because Solidarity is a phenomenon of great social standing and, apart from that, (?it is a question of) great tasks, of what we call the (?future) form of our democracy.

It is obvious that the form of this democracy must be perfected. It must undergo transformations because it is obvious that important things, serious things, things concerning the broadest social interests cannot be born in the shadow of cabinets, cannot be born without discussion, sometimes sharp discussion; without disputes, but they must be born in an atmosphere where everybody knows that at the end of every discussion there is in fact a compromise.

We are too often afraid of that word. In any case, this word in such doubtful juxtapositions is suspect, because we say "rotten compromise," or some other sort of compromise, but sometimes a compromise, let us not forget, is a way out which always ends a talk. It does not happen that someone who wants to act on the basis of discussion sticks to his position up to the end. A compromise is, therefore, a social solution here which we do not have to be ashamed of. What is more, this is the solution which in a moment will be marked by some kind of progress in the search for new roads and a search not only in discussion and in disputes, but also in action.

So, I will return now to why I think that the clear definition, the distinct definition, of a certain political platform on which Solidarity must act is necessary. It is for the reason that this clear definition--a definition of the union's action in accordance with the principles of Poland's system of government--will take away a certain note of ambiguity from that organization, an organization which is not in essence ambiguous which should not be ambiguous; in the feelings of the millions of members of Solidarity, it is absolutely patriotic and absolutely in the interests of the country and of the nation. For that reason too I would like at last to break off this dispute on the theme to register or not to register, saying sincerely that there must be registration, in the same way as it is necessary to forget about that dispute as quickly as possible and achieve a real stability in the activity of Solidarity--and not stability in the bad sense, because we identify stabilization with what was, with the status quo, with the past state of affairs. Stabilization, as I understand it, is the organizational strengthening of the union, its real entry into the country's various problems, of which there is no shortage.

I recall that since the birth of the Solidarity union it has been accompanied by great social hopes. That was the main point in the negotiations of the strikers in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, [word indistinct] and now those hopes should simply be fulfilled. It is time they are fulfilled.

I am speaking of the birth this summer--because for me it is not so very important--of that dispute about the statute and the registration procedure. This is a procedure which has assumed notoriety, [words indistinct] of a certain psychosis; for me it is important that the union is already functioning, that our of that hot, strike summer Solidarity is a fact, is a reality. In many, very many plants, Solidarity organizations are already working out the first working methods; they already have organizational experience, and not just organization. The point is for all this to go ahead as quickly as possible; to strengthen that union so that at last complete clarity should surround it--no, I'll put it differently--that a clean atmosphere should surround it; that in that clean atmosphere it should be completely clear that the union is something new; that it does in fact give rise to opposition, because everything new must do so--opposition from a part of management cadres of enterprises, and not only enterprises. This opposition is a natural thing; it must be overcome.

[Word indistinct] This is the stand taken by the party leadership, by the first secretary, and not just him. It is the stand taken by very many people who spoke at the sixth plenum of the Central Committee. They said that Solidarity is something which will be very advantageous for the development of democracy in Poland. Solidarity should take more advantage of that stand, with less mistrust, with less [word indistinct] inner tension. It is simply obvious to everybody that Solidarity exists; there can be no question of that. It must function and in that spirit the real strengthening of that union should take place today.

I repeat: For me the fundamental thing is the factual existence of the union and its activity; its use of potentials in this regard. The most important thing is that (?its) mission has become [word indistinct] political fact. That is now beyond dispute and I personally place great hopes on that.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, SOLIDARITY CONCLUDE AGREEMENT IN KATOWICE

LD250929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Today, in the morning hours, after talks lasting several tens of hours, an agreement was concluded between the government commission and the interfactory founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, at a temporary headquarters in the Katowice steelworks. A course of settling workers' demands in the metallurgical industry, the power industry, construction and assembly enterprises, building construction, transportation and employees of scientific research institutes, design offices and other workforces represented on the interfactory founding committee has been agreed upon.

Taking part in the deliberations was Deputy Premier Aleksandr Kopec. Present also were the minister of the construction industry and building materials industry, Edward Barszvz, and the minister of metallurgy, Zbigniew Szalajda, who chaired the meeting on the side of the government commission. On behalf of the interfactory founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade unions Solidarity, the deliberations where chaired by (Andrzej Rozdmochowski). The session was also attended by representatives of the leaderships of the ministries of the construction and construction materials industry; of labor, wages and social affairs; and power industry and atomic energy.

Regarding the demands of the metallurgical industry, the text of the agreement establishes principles for a systematic improvement in the work organization and conditions. It also establishes principles for improving the protection of the health of the workforces in the metallurgical industry, the use of cadres and the wage system. The unresolved pay demands of the work forces of construction enterprises were passed on for examination to representatives of the government and to teams of the construction industry branch of the national commission of the independent, self-governing trade unions in Gdansk.

The demands of employees of design offices will be reflected in the draft of the collective agreement on labor, which will be compiled by 28 January next year. The proposals of the scientific research workforce will be examined at a special meeting of the government commission with representatives of the leaderships of the interested ministries and the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, which will take place shortly in Gliwice.

It was accepted that the demands concerning the handing over of newly-erected administrative buildings to the health service will be decided by a special commission set up by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Katowice Voivoda. The penultimate, 18th point of the agreement reads that the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity will create among the workforces a lasting climate of good and productive work.

Aleksandr Kopec stated that the scope of the agreement corresponds to the current potential of the economy. During the meeting, at the suggestion of the chairman of the interfactory founding committee, the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity; with temporary headquarters in the Katowice steelworks and representatives of the main board of the Trade Union of Building Construction Industry Employees were asked to leave the room. Deputy Premier Kopec made, in this connection, the following statement: The Government of the Polish People's Republic takes a position of equality and partnership with all trade unions and other associations, that are the essence of socialist democracy. It is with regret that I refer to the fact that representatives of the Trade Union of Building Construction Industry Employees have been asked to leave the room. The government has frequently, particularly recently, put into practice the words I have expressed.

SAILORS, LONGSHOREMEN TO SIGN AGREEMENTS WITH MINISTRIES

LD232014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Board of the Sailors' and Longshoremen's Trade Union has been held in Gdansk to discuss a draft statute prepared by a commission appointed previously. The new statute describes the union as a general, self-governing organization formed to represent and defend the rights of working people, an organization which participates in the formulation and implementation of socioeconomic tasks. The plenary session has instructed the Central Board Presidium of the union to sign agreements with the ministries of foreign trade and maritime economy, and of transportation, which contain the method and schedule for implementing suggestions and demands made by the staff of working places in maritime economy and foreign trade, as well as inland navigation.

METAL WORKERS UNION, MINISTRIES SIGN AGREEMENTS IN WARSAW

LD252104 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct (PAP)--Agreements were signed in Warsaw last night between the Presidium of the main board of the Metalworkers Union and ministers of the engineering industry, of the heavy and farming machines and of power industry and atomic energy. These agreements meet many suggestions and postulates put forth by metalworkers during the extraordinary congress of their union as well as during the report-election campaign and during the strikes.

The sides have agreed upon, among other things, the basic principles of a new collective agreement for the metalworkers, which is expected to come into life on January 1 1981. This agreement will define the principles of granting compensations and welfare benefits to persons doing particularly burdensome jobs, hazardous to health. It will also determine comprehensive principles of introducing a five-day work week. Apart from that the sides have been obliged to prepare a draft of the so-called metalworker charter and to revise the shipyard worker charter.

The ministers have been obligated to elaborate comprehensive programmes of improving the conditions of life and work in individual industrial branches and enterprises as well as to submit to the minister of health and social welfare a postulate concerning the establishment of an inter-iministerial centre of labour medicine.

CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION BECOMES INDEPENDENT

LD241424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] After many hours of debate the 13th national congress of delegates of the Chemical Industry Workers' Union has ended in Katowice today. The delegates carried out a thorough appraisal of work done to date by union's branches and bodies in the chemical, paper, glass, ceramic industries and those institutions which operate to assist those industries. A new statute was approved and a new name adopted: Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Chemical, Paper, Glass and Ceramic Industry Workers.

A resolution adopted by the delegates states that the union's supreme aim is to defend employees' rights and interests, to care for working conditions and welfare of workforces, and members of their families, and to unify the effort in implementing the tasks of Poland's socioeconomic development. New officials were elected. Andrzej [name indistinct], a trade union official at the [name indistinct] works in Kedzierzyn, was elected chairman of the new central board.

PLASTIC ARTISTS DISCUSS SUPPORT WITH SOLIDARITY MEMBERS

LD251954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] On 24 and 25 October in Gdansk, there was a plenary meeting of the main board of the Union of Polish Plastic Artists [ZPAP] with members of the Presidium of the interfactory founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade union [NSZZ] Solidarity participating.

(?They discussed the issue) of the artists' declared cooperation with Solidarity. The ZPAP supported the stand of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ on the decision of the Warsaw Voivodship Court on changes in Solidarity's statutes.

WARSAW COURT APPROVES REGISTRATION OF PENSIONERS' TU

LD261919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has published its decison on the registration of the 16th newly established trade union. Legal status was awarded to the national independent, self-governing trade union [NSZZ] of the Polish work Veterans and Disabled Veterans.

According to its statutes the union will form an association of vocationally active pensioners and disabled people, will represent the interests of work veterans employed by state and private sectors, will control their working conditions, and will participate in consultations concerning legal acts, control of living conditons and living costs of this group.

The union advocates constant control of pensions and old-age allowances. In view of its belief that the interests of disabled working people and pensioners should have separate trade union representation, the founding committee recently submitted several postulates to the team preparing a new law on trade unions demanding broader consideration of the rights of pensioners and recipeints of old-age allowances in the work of the trade union movement as a whole. It is the only trade union so far which stipulates that its members have the right to belong to other branch unions.

The NSZZ of Polish Work Veterans and Disabled Veterans was allocated premises at the seat of the Polish Union of Pensioners, Recipients of Old-Age Allowances and the Disabled, with which it will cooperate.

WROCLAW RAILWAYMEN'S DISPUTE WITH GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

Call for Minister's Dismissal

LD241054 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Talks held since Monday at the Wroclaw-central locomotive shed between representatives of railwaymen from all over Poland and the government commission have so far failed to produce any results:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] We are not going to disperse and we shall go on waiting for the commission. Our hunger strike continues and all delegates to the railwaymen's interdistrict coordinating commission ask railwaymen who are still working to stay at their jobs and work well. [end recording]

Deputy Minister of Transportation Janusz Kaminski, quoting his consultation with the government Presidium, refuses to decide whether or not to accept the third point of the railwaymen's demands, which is, in the view of the government commission, contrary to the Gdansk agreement. Talks have broken down for the fifth time and the railwaymen are continuing their hunger strike. Here is the text of a statement summing up the talks held so far.

In connection with the statement made by Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, the minister of transportation, dated 23 October 1980, the railwaymen's interdistrict coordinating commission of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity states:

The allegation that the third point of our demands contravenes point eight of the Gdansk agreement is groundless and unfounded. It is especially difficult to understand the silence with which the version of the third point of our demands, which was agreed with the government commission on 22 October of this year in a preliminary agreement, is being treated. The agreement was supposed to be subjected to a consultation with the chairman of the Council of Ministers to determine the total sum for payment of wage increases, in accordance with the principle of Z800 per Polish State Railways [PKP] employee.

The Gdansk agreement was signed on 31 August 1980 and fixed the payment of increased before the end of September this year. To count the increases granted in July and August as being in accordance with the implementation of point eight of the Gdansk agreement amounts to a clear violation of the provisions and meaning of the agreement signed on 31 August 1980. In accordance with point eight of the Gdansk agreement the program for wage increases was supposed to be put forward, in agreement with the trade unions, before 31 October 1980. To say that a new wage scale will be introduced on 1 November represents another, clear violation of the above mentioned agreement made in Gdansk, since the new scale has not been agreed with Solidarity, to which most PKP employees belong.

Points four and five of the quoted minister of transportation's statement contain poorly defined and obscure promises to improve the material situation of railway employees. Detailed and constructive proposals for such imporvement, both in the situation of PKP employees and in the performance of railways in Poland, are contained in the 45 demands put forward by the railwaymen's coordinating commission of Solidarity.

While rejecting the quoted statement by the minister of transportation and recognizing and recognizing his illwill, the railwaymen's coordinating commission of Solidarity has unanimously decided to appeal to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and to the State Council, to recall Mieczyslaw Zajfryd from the post of minister of transportation.

PAP on Dispute

LD241504 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Oct (PAP)--The negotiations between the Ministry of Transport and the inter-regional coordination commission of railway workers operating within the Gdansk-based independent self-governed trade union Solidarnosc were resumed in Wroclaw last night but no agreement was reached.

Railway workers now demand an average 800 Zlotys rise per employee of the Polish State Railways, PKP, with the lowest-paid receiving a raise of 2,300 zlotys and the higher-paid employees proportionately less.

The Ministry of Transport says the railwaymen's demand is incompatible with point 8 of the Gdansk agreement of August 1 and in general is not feasible, as granting the rise would overburden the country financially.

The ministry maintains its proposal to organize a meeting in Warsaw on October 27 between the Solidarnosc coordinating commission, representatives of the "old" Union of Railway Workers, and ministry representatives to discuss the issue. The Solidarnosc coordination commission rejected the offer, saying the talks should be held in Wroclaw. What they agreed to though was the representatives of the Railway Workers' union be taking part in the talks.

Commenting on the development, the [word indistinct] paper GLOS PRACY admitted that neither side has been particularly eager to make concessions which would promote a solution of the dispute.

The paper agreed that the intentions underlying the railway workers' postulate on pay rises are essentially noble. "The point is, however, that these proposals markedly exceed the ministry's abilities at present", the paper said, adding that we should be aware of the fact that the introduction of the rises in question would push the lowest wages up not only in the railways but throughout the socialized sector, which we cannot afford at the moment. The point also is our purses should not be swelling with checks that would bounce and inflation should not snowball. Nobody should want our country to live on the verge of economic disaster, the paper said.

Delegation to Warsaw

LD241700 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Summary] We are now relaying an interview from the Wroclaw locomotive works where our reporter is present.

[Reporter] "Representatives of railwaymen from all over Poland, who gathered at the central locomotive works in Wroclaw 5 days ago, are still there. The talks with government commissions have already been interrupted five times. The hunger strike continues.

[Unidentified railwaymen's representative] "Our men are still waiting for the arrival of a competent commission which would solve the disputed problems. Despite the passage of so many days, thanks to excellent medical care," the men on hunger strike are in good shape, although they are a bit weaker. They intend to continue their hunger strike in support of the implementation of our demands. "The best proof of our willingness to talk is the fact that a delegation of three has left for Warsaw today to go to the Council of Ministers to ask for the acceleration of the resolution of our problems. While in Warsaw, the delegation will [word indistinct] the central Presidium of the National Liaison Commission of Solidarity to ask its help in bringing a government commission here as soon as possible to solve these problems".

We are frequently visited by various delegations and thus we are able to maintain contacts with the people who remain at work, "and thus, we are also able to convey our appeal to the people who are returning to their working positions, who are returning to their localities in the conviction that railwaymen do not want to strike, [words indistinct], that they are calling for honest work for the benefit of our country, our homeland."

[Reporter] Dr Krzysztof [name indistinct] is one of the doctors taking care of the railwaymen at the locomotive works. "Doctor, what is the state of health of these men?"

[Doctor] "I can say that their physical and mental state is quite good." There is nothing in their state of health to cause us anxiety. Railway doctors, as well as other doctors, are doing their best for these men. We receive support from health service workers.

Minister's Call for Resolution

LD250934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Statement by Transportation Minister Mieczyslaw Zajrryd]

[Summary from poor reception] I would like to refer to my statement made the day before yesterday on the conflict with railroad workers in Wroclaw. Following that statement they sent a letter to the television news chief editor listing four grievances. I would like to say a few words on this.

The first grievance is that I have distorted the interpretation of the scales. I rectify that; I was, in fact, mistaken. The compensatory supplements are Z2,300 for (?Z3,000) salaries, and (?Z2,000) for Z4,000 salaries. The second grievance concerns minimum wages. I would like to say that we intend to introduce from 1 November a new pay scale in which the minimum wage will be (?Z2,400). But in practice there are no employees working for this wage on the railroads. There are those with a Z3,800 wage. If we add to that the minimum Z150 supplement it will be Z2,950, and if we add the proposed compensatory supplement of (?Z2,300), then we have Z5,250. [passage on third and fourth grievances indistinct]

"I propose that we jointly discuss those proposals which we have submitted and which the colleagues have rejected, the reason why our talks are deadlocked." I would like to say that what we presented for discussion by all representatives of railroad units in Silesia--there were more than 180--and which was discussed for 60 hours, was accepted by all but 5 people. "That is why I once again propose, colleagues, that you (?leave the matter) and end your hunger strike which is not serving the slightest purpose. Let us try once again to meet and discuss specifically the new wages [word indistinct], and the new scale because that is the way out of the situation." The government is doing its utmost to resolve the state railroad workers' pay issues in the best possible way.

Continuing Hunger Strike

LD252242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] PAP has reported that the conflict situation connected with the issue of railwaymen's wages has not changed. The Interdistrict Consultative Commission of Railwaymen of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, assembled in Wroclaw, has not accepted the argument presented by the minister of transportation in his Friday television speech. Up to late this evening, representatives of the railwaymen belonging to Solidarity were continuing their protest hunger strike.

Mixed Working Team

LD262040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec received in Warsaw today a delegation of the interfactory founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, with its seat in Wroclaw, comprised of Hubert Antczek, Mieczyslaw (Zakrza) and Kazimierz [name indistinct]. The progress of talks so far concerning postulates formulated by the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission of Railwaymen affiliated with the Solidarity was discussed. In order to continue the talks and solve existing problems a mixed working team was set up under the chairmanship of Janusz Obodowski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs.

This evening the team started its work at the Wroclaw central locomotive shed. All problems concerning wage postulates included in item three of [words indistinct] formulated by the Interdistrict Coordination Commission of Railwaymen will be discussed. It is expected that an agreement between the government commission and the representatives of railwaymen will be signed after (?all items) have been settled and initialled. During the meeting both sides expressed the need for maintaining a continuous rhythm of railway transportation workers.

Signing of Agreement

LD270956 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (PAP)--In the early morning hours at the locomotive depot of the Wroclaw main railway station, point three of the set of postulates submitted by the Interdistruct railwaymen Coordinative Commission of the independent self-governing Solidarnosc union was initialled.

Signatures under the initial have been put by: Wlodzimierz Badalek, chairman of the Railwaymen Commission, and Janusz Obodowski, vice-minister of labour, wages and social affairs. The signing of the agreement put an end to the protest hunger strike by a group of railwaymen, members of the Interdistrict Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarnosc union.

This morning an interval in the negotiations has been announced. The negotiating will be later continued in order to come to terms on successive points of the agreement and postulates of the railwaymen.

Agreement on Wage Increases

LD271152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1136 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The working group led by Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski, with the participation of railwaymen belonging to the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, started work in the locomotive depot of Wroclaw central station yesterday evening. In a very down-to-earth atmosphere of goodwill, both sides reached agreement on point three. It was finally decided that wages will be increased by an average of Z764 per month per employee. The increases will be administered with the participation of and in consultation with the Solidarity. The largest sums will be allocated to the lowest paid. The protest hunger strike was therefore ended today at 0240. All those taking part in the hunger strike were guaranteed a stay in a sanatorium.

Tomorrow the group's work on settling the remainder of the demands put forward by the railwaymen will resume.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION HOLDS CONGRESS IN WARSAW

LD252122 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct (PAP)--The 14th National Congress of Delegates of the Agricultural Workers' Union opened its two-day debates here on October 24. Almost 300 delegates representing all branches of the socialized agriculture are taking part. The debaters critically sized up the activity of the union in the past few years. They said that it did not always properly represent the interests of the working crews because the situation in the system of managing the state made it difficult for the union organizations to exercise their rights. Now, the position and prestige of the union organizations should be rebuilt and consolidated. In representing the interests of workers, the organizations must become genuine joint managers of plants.

The debaters voiced their bitterness over the errors made in the implementation of the agricultural policy. They expressed their hope that the reform of the national economy, now being prepared, would deal comprehensively with the issues of changing the running of agriculture and create the conditions for the proper management. They voiced the opinions that a draft of guidelines worked out by the PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau and Presidium of the United Peasant Party Central Committee on key problems of the agricultural policy, agriculture and the food economy would be enriched by proposals forwarded during broad consultations that the principles contained in the draft would be consistently and fully implemented.

The congress continues its debates today.

Officials' Election, New Statute

LD252320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The 14th national congress of delegates of the Trade Union of Farmworkers continued its deliberations in Warsaw. The congress is attended by nearly 300 representatives of the workforces from socialized agriculture.

The congress passed a new statute and accepted the program of activity for the next term of office. New trade union officials were elected. The name of the union was changed: It is now the Trade Union of Farmworkers of the Polish People's Republic.

Election of Chairman

LD261055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] At the 14th national congress of delegates of the Trade Union of Farmworkers held in Warsaw yesterday, Stanislaw Hasiak, deputy chairman of the previous main board, was elected chairman of the main board of the union.

As defined in the new statute, the Trade Union of Farmworkers of the Polish People's Republic is a self-governing branch union, independent of political and social organizations, is based on the socialist system, acts in accordance with the constitution and recognizes the party's leading role in the state.

'Lively Discussion' of Agriculture

LD261530 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct (PAP)--The two-day 14th national congress of the farmers' union attended by almost 300 representatives of state-owned farms' employees wound up in Warsaw on Saturday.

The congress approved the new statute and adopted the programme of activities for the next term of office. The union's new authorities were elected. Also the name of the union was changed to be "The Trade Union of Agricultural Workers in the Polish People's Republic."

In the lively discussion during the congress much attention was paid to further development of Poland's agriculture. The delegates pointed to industry's continuing failures to supply production means for agriculture, as well as to mistakes in the implementation of agricultural policy. They postulated that the economic reform prepared at present whould comprehensively settle the problems of management in agriculture, and said they hoped that the principles included in the draft guidelines of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the United Peasants' Party Presidium concerning the crucial problems of agricultural policy, agriculture and food economy will be consistently and fully realized, after being enriched in a nationwide discussion.

The union's new statute called it a self-managing branch union, independent of political and social organizations, organs of state and economic administration and free of their supervision and control. The union stands on the grounds of the socialist system and acts in accordance with the Polish Constitution and the resolution on trade unions. It recognizes Polish United Workers' Party leading role in the state and cooperates with other trade unions on partnerly terms. The union's chief aim, says the statute, is to defend the dignity, rights and interests of the working people and their families, and to organize and unite their efforts for the consolidation and development of the socialist national economy.

PINKOWSKI MEETS WITH CREATIVE, SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

LD250556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] In Warsaw today there was a meeting between Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Secretariat of the Consultative Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations, composed of Jan Bialostocki, Gustaw Holoubek, Andrzej Jarecki, Witold Kulisiewicz, Zbigniew Makarewicz, Karol Malcuzynski, Stefan Nowak, Jerzy Sito, Zenon Szaniawski, Andrzej Szczypiorski, Andrezej Tymowski, Andrzej Wajda and Witold Zalewski.

The meeting was attended by head of the Cultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Mieczyslaw Wojczak, Minister of Culture and Art Jozef Tejchma and Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia.

The topics of the meeting were issues connected with the current state of Polish culture and science and the needs and conditions for their further development. In the discussion, specially acute and deep concern was given to issues concerning the publishing movement and book production. It was stressed that making literary works available to readers is the most important factor in the development and spread of culture in society. During the meeting, there was a discussion of problems linked with work on the bill concerning the scope of activity and functioning of censorship. Minister Bafia reported on the state of work on the above project. It was settled that all matters concerning culture and science will be solved through partnerlike cooperation between creative and scientific groups and the appropriate state authorities.

PINKOWSKI MEETS WITH ZBOWID DELEGATION

LD241616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinskowki has received a delegation of ZBoWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] central board, led by its chairman Stanislaw Wronski. The delegates told the premier about social and welfare problems affecting ZBoWID members. The premier gave assurances that the problems will be favorably considered.

HEALTH TRADE UNION OFFICIALS MEET WITH DEPUTY PREMIER MACH

LD241104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] On the eve of the 12th national congress of the Health Service Workers Trade Union, top officials of the union have met Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach. They discussed the most important problems affecting union members, with special emphasis on the issue of wages. The need for the early signing of an agreement with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, defining the method and schedule of implementing demands made by workforces was indicated. Union officials protested against the present intolerable practice by some voivodas and organs of administration of interfering in the union's organizational matters.

KISIEL MEETS WITH LEADERS OF TEACHERS UNION

LD252132 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct (PAP)--Henryk Kisiel, vice-premier, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, met leaders of the Polish Teachers' Union here on October 24 who presented postulates meant to increase the volume of material and financial means for national education in 1981. The postulates call for a hefty increase in state expenditure on the evolvement of the education sphere investment projects, for augmenting teachers' staffs, for better supply of school textbooks and aids and for a rise in wages of teachers. The union demands that the sphere of education be treated as a principal element of the socio-economic development of the country.

SZCZECIN SOLIDARITY WORKERS HELP HARVEST POTATOES

LD251427 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] A large group of workers from the Warski Shipyard in Szczecin, the Polmot automobile components factory and several other factories in Szczecin left today for the Banic state farm combine. They are to spend their 2 free days sorting potatoes. The operation was initiated and organized by the interfactory workers committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity in order to speed up potato supplies to hospitals in Szczecin.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM BELGRADE VISIT

AU241636 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned a short while ago to Bucharest, from his official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Comrades Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for Economic Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and other officials.

On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee; members of the party Central Committee, State Council and government; heads of central institutes and public organizations; representatives of scientific and cultural life; and generals. Many Bucharest inhabitants present at Otopeni Airport enthusiastically greeted the party-state leader and reiterated their love and esteem for the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and for his untiring activity devoted to the fatherland's progress and prosperity, to the people's well-being and happiness and to increasing Socialist Romania's prestige at the international level. With chants and cheers, the Bucharest inhabitants expressed full satisfaction with the results of the visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Yugoslavia and the conviction that the documents signed and understandings reached will contribute to powerfully developing traditional relations between the two parties and countries and between our neighboring and friendly peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu replied in a friendly manner to the cheers and ovations of the Bucharest inhabitants rallied at Otopeni Airport. A group of Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH THAI PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU251635 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received a Thai parliamentary delegation led by Boontheng Thongswasdi, speaker of the House of Representatives, which is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The speaker of the House of Representatives from Thailand stressed that the entire delegation feels particularly honored for being received and expressed thanks for the opportunity to visit Romania and to become directly acquainted with the great achievements recorded by Romania in its socioeconomic development. The delegation leader also extended cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian people, together with wishes for well-being and prosperity on behalf of the Thai parliamentarians and all Thai people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and, in turn, conveyed best wishes for success, prosperity and progress to the Thai parliamentarians and people.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the upward trend of Romanian-Thai relations in past years and also that great opportunities exist to continue to develop economic cooperation and to increase the volume of trade exchange and cooperation in the fields of science and culture.

Both sides stressed that the intensification of Romanian-Thai relations serves the interests of the two peoples, the cause of peace and cooperation among nations and contributes to better understanding between the two countries. In this context, they stressed the special role played by the parliaments in Romania and Thailand in achieving close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The exchange of views on current matters pertaining to international life stressed the need to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence, of resolving states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by political means and negotiaions and the need to achieve definite steps on the road of military disengagement, disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The stressed the need for strengthening cooperation among the developing countries and among all countries in the world in the direction of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order and relations among nations based on equality of rights, mutual advantage, respect for national independence and sovereignty which will ensure the independent development of all world peoples and free cooperation among all nations. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

VERDET, AVRAM MEET WITH CSSR ELECTROTECHNICAL MINISTER

AU251637 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, today received Milan Kubat, minister of electrotechnical industry of the CSSR, who visited our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed aspects of economic cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia and stressed the upward evolution of multifaceted relations between the two countries in the spirit of the understandings concluded during the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak. They also pointed out new opportunities to further develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the CSSR.

The CSSR minister also had a working meeting with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry. During the ensuing talk they examined a broad range of problems linked to further expanding Romanian-CSSR cooperation and collaboration in the field of electronics and electrical engineering and established the program regarding an increased goods delivery and expanding specialization and cooperation between the two ministries.

A protocol was signed envisaging measures aimed at increasing the volume of exchanges in 1981-85 and the major directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the production of electronic components, computers, automation means and systems, electrotechnical and electronic materials and equipment characteristic of that industrial branch.

JOINT COMMISSION ENDS SESSION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA

AU251437 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Oct (AGERPRES)--The fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Indian Government Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest, on October 24. Both parties expressed satisfaction on the occasion at the upward course of the cooperation on multiple planes between the two countries and pointed to fresh opportunities for further deepening the relations in the mutual interest.

The protocol of the session was signed the same day, setting measures for the further development of the economic, technical and scientific relations between Romania and India, of the cooperation in machine-building, metallurgy, chemistry and oil, as well as for the expansion of the trade exchanges. For Romania, the document was signed by Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgy, and for India by Pranab Mukherjee, minister of commerce. While in Romania Minister Pranab Mukherjee had interviews at economic ministries and visited large units of metallurgy and machine-building.

AFGHAN UNESCO DELEGATE CRITICIZES 'DOMINATION' OF AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD251446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade 25 Oct (TANJUG)--The director general's report on the work of the international commission on the problems of world communications, known as the MacBride Commission, was adopted today by consensus at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference with certain reservations on the part of Western countries in the commission for culture and communications. This brought to a successful conclusion one of the most important tasks of the commission and the whole session.

The resolution, which approved the comment by the director-general of the results of the 2 years of work of the MacBride Commission, points out the great significance of this study, published under the name "Many Voices, One World" for its efforts to throw light on the existing state of affairs in the field of communications. The resolution stresses that the study provides a sound foundation for measures aimed at establishing a new, more just international communications order.

The representative of Afghanistan also took part in the debate and stressed that if a vote were to be taken he would come out against this resolution, because it did not adequately emphasize the right of individuals to communicate and dealt too much with communications between states. The Afghan people, who, according to his words, were a victim of domination, had been denied the basic right--the right to freedom. In his speech, to everybody's surprise, he gave a series of details on the tragedy of the Afghan people, appealing to all those present to help his country by spreading the truth about the true state of affairs there.

Further Report

LD251800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG)--The final public session on information and communication of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference today adopted by consensus another document representing an important step forward in the establishment of more balanced and more equitable relations in the domain of information and communications in the world. It is a resolution on the adoption of a report by the director-general on the conclusions of the international commission for the study of communication problems.

Afghani representative Akhtar Mohamed Paktiawal noted that this resolution does not give sufficient attention to the right to communications among peoples, while intergovernment communications are stressed too much. In this context he said that his people are deprived of the basic right to freedom and that the people of Afghanistan is the victim of interference in its internal affairs by the Soviet Union whose troops are currently in this country.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU, ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Talks With Mijatovic End

LD241300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, ended in the Palace of the Federation this morning.

The talks started 2 days ago in Belgrade. They were attended by Vidoje Zarkovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Josip Vrhovec, Metod Rotar and others, and on the Romanian side by Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Andrei and other personalities.

The Yugoslav-Romanian exchange of views covered the problems of disarmament, international economic questions, detente and the Madrid meeting, relations and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans were also discussed.

On this occasion again the talks dwelt on individual aspects of the policy of nonalignment and the activity of the Group of 77 in settling acute political and economic problems in the world. Also discussed were the situation in connection with the problems of central and Southeast Asia, the crisis in the Middle East and the ways to settle these crises peacefully.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers, reported on their talks and on the growing possibilities for economic exchange between Yugoslavia and Romania on a long-term basis.

Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, reported to the two presidents on the results of his talks with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

After the talks concluded today Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed an agreement on the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two neighboring friendly countries.

Immediately afterwards Cvijetin Mijatovic and Nicolae Ceausescu signed a joint communique.

AGERPRES Report

AU242023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Oct (AGERPRES)--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concluded on October 24.

During the last round of talks further opinions were exchanged on the evolution of international life, special attention being given to questions related to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. Particular emphasis was placed on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe.

Particular attention was paid to the appropriate preparation of the forthcoming Madrid session which must stimulate the efforts towards the unitary translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and therefore the development of broad and unhampered cooperation on the continent and particularly measures of military disengagement and disarmament of the continent. The need was stressed for continuing the process started in Helsinki, the Yugoslav side showing that it supported Romania's proposal regarding the arrangement of the future meeting on security and collaboration in Europe in Bucharest. A series of questions related to the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order were also approached.

Starting from the conviction that the development of collaboration and cooperation in the Balkans was of special importance for the general climate in Europe and in the world, the two sides emphasized Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination to make their entire contribution to the strengthening of cooperation and confidence in the Balkans, to the transformation of the area into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons.

The need was stressed for a broader democratization of international relations, for an active participation, on an equal footing, of all states in the settlement of international issues and, in this context, the necessity was highlighted of enhancing the role of the non-aligned movement, of the developing countries that are directly interested in a policy of full equality, of independence and peace.

The exchange of opinions highlighted once again the determination of Romania and Yugoslavia to cooperate actively on the international arena for the promotion of the policy of collaboration, independence, detente and peace, for a constructive settlement of the great problems facing mankind today.

During the talks, the heads of government of Romania and Yugoslavia informed of the development of the bilateral relations pointing out that during the visit a series of understandings were reached on concrete actions for intensifying economic exchanges, collaboration and cooperation in production--in basic branches of the national economies of the two countries--which will ensure a powerful increase of the volume of the Romanian-Yugoslav economic relations.

In their turn, the foreign ministers of the two countries informed of the talks they conducted and of the understandings covenanted as regards the development of the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation on an international plane, the intensification of contacts and consultations on problems of joint interest.

At the end of the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed full satisfaction at the results of the visit--the first visit by a Romanian delegation to Yugoslavia after the death of J. B. Tito--and voiced the conviction that the understandings agreed upon would give a fresh and strong impulse to the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration and cooperation in all domains.

Trofin Talks With Stefanovic

LD241306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1153 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia and Romania can notably expand their economic ties with industrial and other long-term forms of economic cooperation, Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin and Serbian Republican Vice-Premier Radoje Stefanovic noted today.

Trofin and Stefanovic devoted particular attention to cooperation between Romania and Serbia in the mechanical engineering, agricultural machinery, chemical and electronic industries and bus production. Further joint actions to intensify the utilization of the river Danube's hydro-energy potential were also discussed.

Economic Cooperation Agreement

LD241328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--The agreement on the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania over the next 5 years envisages expansion of cooperation in the fields of energy, raw materials, metallurgy, chemistry, agriculture and transport.

The agreement also envisages the further promotion of long-term forms of cooperation and in particular specialization and cooperation in the production of motor vehicle, shipbuilding, machine tools, building equipment and electric locomotives. In the next period specialization and industrial cooperation should account for 40 to 50 percent of the total volume of the exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and Romania. At the same time exchange will amount in the next period to a total of $.5 billion.

Also envisaged is a greater joint involvement of the two countries' industries in cooperation with third countries. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 2252 GMT on 24 October adds that the agreement was signed for Yugoslavia by Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic and for Romania by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ilie Verdet.]

Departure 24 October

LD241701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left our country today following a 3-day official and friendly visit.

Shortly before 1530 the motorcade arrived at Belgrade airport, which was festively decorated and where the Romanian president's plane was waiting.

Accompanied by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife exchanged greetings with those present, following the national anthems and the review of the guard of honor. Present were Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; as well as Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other Yugoslav dignataries.

While the gun salutes were being made to mark the high-ranking guest's departure, Nicolae Ceausescu bade a cordial farewell to Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife.

POLITIKA PRESENTS ROMANIAN VIEW ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU240838 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Aleksandar Markovic special report for POLITIKA]

[Summary] Bucharest, 19 Oct (TANJUG)--Only 11 Yugoslav producers exhibited at the Bucharest technology fair this fall. The scarcity of the exhibits leads to the conclusion that what was involved was an economy which only now intends to establish business contacts with Romania.

However, the fact is that serious efforts are being made to promote economic cooperation through specialization, industrial cooperation and division of production programs. During the past 5 years, industrial cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania accounted for some 40 percent of the overall volume of trade between the two countries.

The recent meeting of the ministers for foreign trade of Yugoslavia and Romania, Metod Rotar and Cornel Burtica, is considered as an important event here. The two ministers frankly discussed the causes for the stagnation in commodity exchange and other forms of economic cooperation and pointed to ways of intensifying such cooperation.

The Romanian side believes that the conditions exist and that the complementary nature of the economies of the two countries provide more scope for expansion of mutual cooperation. What is also involved is founding a joint bank and opening business bureaus in Belgrade and Bucharest. "Romanian businessmen believe that particularly favorably conditions exist in the chemical industry, metallurgy, the machine-building industry, the shipbuilding industry and in some other branches, naturally, along with inclusion and further utilization of the Danube's hydroelectric potential and the navigational route provided by the new Romanian canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea and linking it with the Rhine-Main-Danube river route. There is even talk about forming some kind of Yugoslav-Romanian mixed enterprise for river navigation.

"Romanian economic circles are convinced that the present 5-year volume of trade totalling $2 billion could be increased with minimum efforts to $4.5 billion in the next 5-year period."

Romanians believe that Yugoslav-Romanian economic cooperation could be promoted by forming a mixed enterprise company which would study opportunities for economic cooperation and the preparedness of the economies of the two countries to build capital and other projects in third countries.

"Energy represents one of the most important fields in the Romanian vision of cooperation with Yugoslavia. In addition to completing the Iron Gate Two power plant and the construction of another--this time a reversible hydroelectric power plant on the Danube--our neighbor is also considering a long-term supply of electricity from Yugoslavia at a rate of over 2 billion kilowatt hours per year along with cooperation with the Yugoslav electricity generating industry in transmitting electricity purchased in Albania. Romania's energy resources are rather limited, while its energy needs are increasing with further industrialization, particularly with the construction of new metallurgical plants and plants in other branches."

Interest also exists in Romania in joint prospecting for ore deposits in Yugoslavia and in importing iron ore and some nonferrous ores. Romania is also interested in technological improvement of its chemical industry and in modernizing its light and food processing industries. It is also considered that Romania could deliver more cement mills, equipment for thermoelectric power plants and equipment for chemical plants to Yugoslavia.

Cooperation in the chemical industry between the two countries is considered very important in Romania, particularly in specialization and joint production of artificial fertilizers and herbicides. Good results have also been achieved by the long-term contract between the Magnohrom collective of Kraljevo and the Romanian steel mills on delivery of firebricks for blast furnaces. Good cooperation could also be achieved in the electronic and automobile industries. Yugoslavia has delivered Ikarus buses to Romania and bought truck chassis in Romania. It is estimated that this transaction could increase to reach the value of $350 million in 1985.

POLISH SOLIDARITY UNION REGISTRATION REPORTED

AU242055 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The district court in Warsaw today registered the independent trade union, Solidarity, created after the strikes on the Baltic coast. This brings to an end the process of legalization of the new trade unions in Poland which lasted 1 month.

SOVIET POWER MACHINEBUILDING MINISTER KROTOV ARRIVES

LD261822 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)--A Soviet delegation headed by Minister of Power Engineering V.V. Krotov arrived here in Belgrade today. After conducting talks with his host, Yugoslav Government member and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Stojan Matkalijev, Minister Krotov and his associates will tour a number of power industry machinery manufacturers in the Yugoslav constituent republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

UBIPARIP DISCUSSES TRANSPORATION WITH USSR'S BIRYUKOV

LD252234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernment committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation Gojko Ubiparip has received Vice Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union Viktor Biryukov. Biryukov is heading a Soviet delegation to a session of a mixed working group for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the field of transport. In the ensuing talk, they discussed some questions related to transport. Both sides assessed that the development of economic cooperation, particularly the expansion of mutual trade, requires closer cooperation in this field.

UBIPARIP DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU232125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, yesterday received Mikhail Vinogradov, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy to the SFRY. In a friendly talk certain questions of current economic cooperation and further joint work on promoting and expanding this cooperation were discussed.

NIKIFOROV, CPSU STUDY DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

AU241445 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--The CPSU study delegation headed by Valentin Nikiforov, deputy chief of deparment in the CPSU Central Committee, that visited our country within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, left Belgrade yesterday.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH ALBANIA ON RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

AU232123 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 80 p 14

[TExt] Titograd, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--Following their 2-day talks in Bozaj and Titograd, the commissions of the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for determining the railroad border point of connection, and for solving the problem of planning and designing the Titograd-Shkoder railroad, agreed on the route of the future railroad in the border region.

The commissions, headed respectively by Dusan Ljumovic, undersecretary in the SFRY Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, and Llambi Leka, Albanian deputy minister for communications, have agreed that the railroad route will be laid in the Vuksan-Lekici-Hami-Hoti direction and will connect [with the Albanian section of the railroad] at Bozaj.

According to the announcement of the Montenegrin Republican Committee for Information, the talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and mutual consideration for solving all questions within the competence of the commissions.

VIETNAM SEEN LOSING SYMPATHY OVER INTERVENTION IN KAMPUCHEA

LD242342 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The fact that the UN General Assembly renewed last year's decision to call an international conference on Kampuchea demonstrates convincingly that the international community does not accept a policy of fait accompli. The number of countries which voted for an international conference on Kampuchea to be held at the beginning of next year has gone up in relation to last year's lineup of forces at the General Assembly. This year, 97 countries voted in favor of the ASEAN countries' resolution--last year this was 91, and among the countries which voted for the resolution was Yugoslavia.

At the start of this year's session, the General Assembly, let us recall, reaffirmed the credentials of the delegation from Democratic Kampuchea, which, of course, no one interpreted as a vote of confidence of the government of Pol Pot, but rather as a vote for the right of a country and its people to decide autonomously on its own fate.

The resolution calling for an international conference rests on the decision to confirm the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchea delegation, and precisely because of this it seeks to use it to call for this country's return to independence, which assumes the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the holding of free elections under UN supervision.

The neighboring ASEAN countries would take part in the conference on Kampuchea, as well as both Kampuchean regimes and the three big powers, China, the United States and USSR. However, since Vietnam does not accept the General Assembly resolution and Radio Hanoi has judged it to be an arrogant challenge to the conscience of progressive mankind, and since, on the other hand, the Soviet Union, as did Vietnam, voted against the General Assembly resolution, the question arises about the fate of the international conference on Kampuchea if the key countries--Vietnam and the Soviet Union--do not take part in it. Speaking objectively, there is not much prospect of the conference taking place, and even if it does, it is unlikely that Vietnam will accept the conference's decisions. However, regardless of whether the conference on Kampuchea is held, the vote at the UN General Assembly loses none of its significance. It demonstrates that the international community, despite the many contradictions with which it is confronted as well as increased bloc confrontations, is not ready to accept forces as a means of resolving problems of any kind, especially the forcible changing of a country's social system, regardless of the reason. In other words, although there is no likelihood of Vietnam's consent to letting the Kampuchean people decide on their own fate, its very refusal cannot strengthen Vietnam's international position and even less its position in Southeast Asia. The war which Vietnam is waging in Kampuchea has lasted quite a long time, which costs a lot, and the longer it lasts, the less likely it is that Vietnam will keep the sympathy which it enjoyed during its long liberation war against foreign aggression. In resisting the Vietnamese intervention the Kampuchean people have demonstrated that the desired aim cannot be achieved by force, which is a moral for all, both for those who are ready to fight to the end for freedom and independence and for those who are threatening the freedom of others.

It is a pity, however, that in this specific case it is a question of a conflict between two nonaligned countries, that is, of Vietnam's intervention, a Vietnam which itself was the victim of foreign intervention until recently. The nonaligned movement is greatly harmed by this and it has become easier for the blocs to divide up the world into spheres of interest, which at the moment is also the case in Southeast Asia.

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD261016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)--At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Belgrade today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. During his visit Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other leading Yugoslav personalities.

At Belgrade airport Yasir 'Arafat was met by Veselin Djuranovic; Dragomir Petrovic and Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs; and Nikola Cincanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign affairs.

The welcome was also attended by Ibrahim al-Khatib, head of the PLO office in Belgrade.

Talks with Djuranovic

LD261802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, today began official talks. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere which reflects the traditionally good and close relations, an exhaustive exchange of views was held on topical international issues and on the further promotion of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PLO. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PLO is developing successfully and strengthening continually as well as expanding on the foundations of mutual respect and understanding. Chairman 'Arafat also paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its consistent and principled support and assistance in the struggle to implement the historical, legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. He stressed in particular the significance of the fact that Yugoslavia is continuing and resolutely pursuing the policy of President Tito, who always worked for a lasting and just solution of the Middle East problem in line with well known principles, for peace and for equitable, democratic international cooperation.

The Yugoslav side stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to extend full support and assistance to the just struggle of the Palestinian people as well as to the efforts made to resolve the Middle East crisis, including Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and Jerusalem, and the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state.

In solving the Middle East problem, the PLO must participate on an equal footing as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as the organization recognized by 140 countries throughout the world and as a full member of the nonaligned movement.

The president of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman 'Arafat expressed serious concern about Israel's aggressive actions and activities in the region which threatened to cause the outbreak of new and even broader conflicts and which jeopardize peace and security in the world.

During the talks concern was expressed about the worsening of the international situation as a whole, which is the result of the application of the policy of force and pressure and of the struggle for spheres of influence, the victims of which are small and medium-sive, and above all, nonaligned countries. Particular concern was expressed about the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which results in severe human and material sacrifice and in the destruction of vital centers in both countries. This conflict opens up space for interference by great powers and threatens the outbreak of conflicts of broader dimensions. Yugoslavia has extended full support for the initiative of Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO for a ceasefire and for a search for solutions to the dispute by political negotiations within the framework of the nonaligned movement. Readiness was expressed that, together with other nonaligned countries, efforts continue to be made so that a just and peaceful solution can be found to the dispute between the two neighboring nonaligned countries.

Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Yugoslavia, particularly at this time of an exacerbated international situation full of dangers for peace and security in the world, was assessed as particularly useful for the exchange of views and for examining the possibilities for joint activity within the framework of the nonaligned movement, as well as for the further consolidation and deepening of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Palestinian people and between Yugoslavia and the PLO.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE

AU232127 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the national day of the Somali Democratic Republic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf sent a telegram to Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, with cordial greetings and best wishes for the well-being of the friendly people of nonaligned Somalia.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GHANA

LD241448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--A protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ghana was signed here today.

It has been established that the attained level of cooperation falls short of the actual potential and needs of the two countries' economies. This is why the need has been stressed for further promoting cooperation on the basis of new possibilities opened by the Ghanaian civilian government's policy and the guidelines set in the sixth non-aligned summit programme of economic cooperation.

The protocol specifies 15 projects of which the major (?part) pertain to maize growing.

Accord has been reached to continue cooperation in the motor, electrical-engineering, wood processing and pharmaceutical industries. The joint marketing of products in third West African countries is also envisaged. Questions of cooperation in sea and air transport are also regulated under the protocol. The document defines further cultural, educational and scientific-technical cooperation.

VRHOVEC WELCOMES SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER AUBERT

LD252216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Member of the Swiss Federal Council and Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert arrived here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport, Aubert was welcomed by his host, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

After visiting the constituent Republic of Montenegro to attend the opening of a Swiss Red Cross centre in Budva, the Swiss foreign minister will return to Belgrade. The official talks between the two ministers will open on Monday.

Talks Begin

LD271105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--Official Yugoslav-Swiss talks began in Belgrade this morning. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, who is on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, will exchange views on the current world situation, particularly regarding Europe, the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, disarmament and international economic problems.

It is planned that Minister Pierre Aubert will be received today by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs is giving a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation of Novi Beograd in honor of the Swiss foreign affairs minister.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON SLOVENE MINORITY NOTED

LD261936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 26 Oct (TANJUG)--President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of Austria has referred to the question of ethnic minorities, among other things, in a TV interview on the occasion of Austria's national holiday. This question is on a good way, he said. [as received] The basis for talks exists, he added, and it will keep widening in the future.

For illustration's sake, the Austrian president noted that no provocations against ethnic minorities occurred during the marking of the 60th anniversary of plebiscite in Carinthia.

The papers of the Slovene-speaking minority in Carinthia commented on Austria's national day, pointing out that all obligations taken by the Austrian state towards its minorities twenty-five years ago have not yet been fulfilled.

MARKOVIC: AGRICULTURE TO HAVE PRIORITY IN FUTURE INVESTMENTS

AU232202 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 80 p 5

[M. Zivkovic report]

[Excerpts] Smederevska Palanka, 17 Oct--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, together with a group of republican officials of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, visited the Smederevska Palanka commune today. [paragraph continues]

First, the guest had talks with representatives of the commune in the communal assembly building, and later he participated in a long talk on agriculture held in the nearby village of Golobok.

How To Arrive at Cheaper Food Production

Participating in the discussion, Dragoslav Markovic first pointed out that it is not incidental that we do frequently, but not very successfully, dwell on the problem of organization and reorganization of our agricultural production. The main field of our struggle for an increase in food production is the privately owned agricultural holdings, because we have already achieved the maximum results in increasing yields in the social sector of agriculture. True, there is room for an increase in productivity on the socially owned farms, but both in the social and the private sector of agriculture we face a struggle for a more rational and economical production, because what is important is not only yields but also the price of products.

Farmers Must Be Organized and Associated on a Self-Managing Basis

Dragoslav Markovic stressted that we must include farmers in a unified process of food production, because this is a great chance for an increase in food production. At the same time, with the purchase of land it is indispensable to increase the production potential of the agricultural organizations. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the food processing industry. We must organize and associate farmers on a self-managing basis, and for the time being this is being done only by farmers' cooperatives and the organizations of farmers cooperating with socially owned farms, while the agricultural combines for the greater part have remained outside this process, something that must not be allowed in future. It is also important that much greater attention than in the past be paid to carrying out land consolidation, which will be given priority for the sake of a more economical use of agricultural machinery.

"We have reached a situation in which, in the next 2 or 3 years, we will have to spend much less than in the past and produce more than we used to. Agriculture is our great chance, and agriculture will have priority also in our future reduced investments. This is the priority given to agriculture by our society and for this reason this chance must be used in the best possible manner," Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, said at the end of the discussion.

AGENDA, DATE FIXED FOR THIRD CONGRESS OF SELF-MANAGERS

AU232134 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[St. Rajkovic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Oct--At its session today, the committee for convening and preparing the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia announced that the congress would be held in Belgrade from 16 to 18 June 1981, would be attended by 1,000 delegates and would work in three commissions. At the same session the committee adopted the directives for the preparation of the congress, which were explained by Mika Spiljak, president of the committee, and elected the following as members of the committee's secretariat: Mika Spiljak, Borivoje Romic, Kiro Gligorov, Dusan Bogdanov, Stane Dolanc, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Pavle Gazi, Kolj Siroka, Dragoljub Stavrev, Stevan Susa, Djordje Malenkovic and Sime Kronja.

At the Third Congress of Self-Managers, Mika Spiljak will deliver the report on the congress' main topic entitled "Associated Labor in the Struggle for Socialist Self-Management and Socioeconomic Development."

The following three additional topical reports will be delivered, as follows: "Decision-making by Workers in Associated Labor on Acquiring and Distributing Income," by Dusan Bogdanov; "Self-Managing Links and Association on the Basis of Income as an Essential Factor of Social Reproduction and Self-Managing Planning and Development," by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic; and "Associated Workers in the Delegate System," by Stane Dolanc. Kiro Gligorov was elected president of the working group for the preparation of the congress' resolution.

TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS FALLING STANDARD OF LIVING

AU241837 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian reports on republican trade union presidiums discussing personal incomes and the standard of living. On 21 October on page 4 the paper carries a 600-word report by Z. Perovic from Skopje on the session held by the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Confederation Council on 20 October, which "discussed the fluctuation of nominal and real personal incomes this year and the proposed measures to protect the standard of living of working people and citizens which has fallen in real terms because of specific economic trends during the year and especially because of the pronounced increase of prices. Various opinions were expressed in the discussion on how to increase the personal incomes of certain categories of working people and to protect their standard of living, without endangering in this way the implementation of some very important set principles." Several speakers were reported to have spoken in favor of protecting the standard of living.

Belgrade BORBA on 22 October on page 3 carried a 400-word report by I. Lakusic from Titograd on a session of the Presidium of the Montenegrin Trade Union Confederation Council held on 21 October, "which noted that the fall in the standard of living in the first 6 months amounts to more than 8 percent, which is above what has been expected on the basis of the limited growth of personal incomes and the increase of prices, especially those that hurt the standard of living of the working men." It was said that those affected most were lowest-paid workers, pensioners, temporarily unemployed persons and students. "It was assessed among other things that the high increase of prices and the shortage of some important foods are to a great extent unjustified," and it was concluded that the standard of living should not be protected "at the expense of economic stabilization but above all through increasing productivity of labor, economizing and profitability."

SERBIAN LEAGUE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE WORK

AU242101 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] At its session today, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia discussed the activities of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia in implementing President Tito's initiative on collective work and further democratization of sociopolitical relations in the communal organizations of the League of Communists.

The Presidium concluded that the expansion of the cadre base and a more profound and complex perception of all the problems connected with the selection of cadres, a consistent respect for the principle of rotation and replaceability in all the offices were necessary in order to advance collective work and responsibility in the League of Communists and in society.

While positively assessing the results so far in strengthening worker membership in the League of Communists, the session also pointed out some shortcomings. It was said that the workers' majority is being slowly attained in general, particularly in some industrial centers in Serbia.

Some basic organizations of the League of Communists approach the admission of new members without prior preparations and in a campaign-like manner. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia concluded that the strengthening of the worker class membership of the League of Communists must be an integral part of the struggle for the ideological and action unity of the League of Communists in solving the current problems of the material and social position of the worker class.

SKOPJE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CONFERENCE VIEWS ECONOMY

AU232200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Z. Cerovic report]

[Text] Skopje, 17 Oct--A constituent session of the City Conference of the League of Communists was held in Skopje yesterday. It introduced the principle of collective work and responsibility in the practice of the largest party organization in Macedonia. The constituent session was attended, among others, by Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia: Stojce Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia; presidents of the communal conferences of the League of Communists in Skopje, presidents of the aktivs of the communists who are direct producers and others.

Jugoslav Todorovski, secretary of the Presidium of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Skopje, submitted the opening report devoted to the work of the League of Communists, its organs and bodies, as well as the activities to introduce the principles of collective work and responsibility in the practice of the League of Communists organizations, and the future tasks.

Consistent Implementation of What Has Been Agreed Upon

Referring to the work and activities of the city conference so far, Todorovski said that this organization, as well as all the members, have faced and continue to face the imperative tasks of realizing the policy of economic stabilization, the development of the sociopolitical system in the city and the adoption of the new medium-term development plan. Solving numerous problems depends on our, communists, involvement, Todorovski said. The communists will have to fight in their work and living communities for the implementation of the agreed directions of development and of the conclusions of the highest organs and organizations of the LCY and the League of Communists of Macedonia.

Angel Cemerski also took part in the discussion and spoke about the tasks of communists in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. Cemerski said that one must work fast in order to get out of the present difficulties. All the conditions for this are present: the material and social basis, the attained standard of living of the working people. The new trend in development must be based on a higher level of realism, on the actual capabilities of associated labor and society as a whole. One must not neglect the role of the subjective factor, because it is dominant in our development.

The essential question in our efforts to realize the new trend in our development is that of the consciousness of the communists. The communists in work organizations must concretely think about the problems they are facing and the ways to eliminate them, not neglecting the fact that the time of cheap energy and cheap food is gone. They will be more and more expensive, and this must be realistically taken into account when planning development. It depends on us alone what and how much we shall achieve.

Cemerski then spoke about investment policy, stressing that one must not enter into large undertakings. According to him, one should put the emphasis on the construction of small and medium-size projects which do not require large funds but employ many people. Development must be based on acual accumulation and not on new borrowing. Anyhow, the entire Macedonian accumulation equals common spending. At the same time, he said, one must eliminate the duplication of capacities, waste in constructing expensive buildings, and all forms of uneconomical spending of social funds.

Greater Productivity and Exports

Referring to the low productivity of the economy in the republic, Cemerski said that the struggle for increased productivity, in addition to the struggle for larger exports, must be the fundamental direction in the realization of economic stabilization. He particularly spoke about the unexploited capacities in the production of food. The communists in associated labor organizations must overcome the practice of closing themselves into their own organizations and not paying attention to the fact that they work with social funds and are creating income with their help. There is too much formalism in some communities, or rather verbal statements not accompanied by actions of communists. Workers are not informed in the proper way; lively thinking is often absent in the presentation of information; and there are too many figures and analyses, which creates many problems and slows down the realization of the programs.

Speaking about the prices which really endanger the standard of living of the working people, Cemerski advocated more control, and at the same time an adjustment of personal incomes, stressing that this must develop progressively. The self-managing interest communities have not shown their advantages, either, and the relations in them will have to be changed in this respect so as to enhance the influence of the delegate grassroots on decisionmaking. Negative phenomena are also noticed in other sectors, such as unproductive employment and a growth of administration.

Cemerski stressed the need for increased responsibility of communists, especially in planning but also in carrying out overall activities to eliminate the present difficulties. This will be impossible to attain without a conscious attitude of communists, he said.

A new Presidium, organs and bodies of the Central Committee for the next 4-year period were elected at the session. Koco Bitoljanu was elected president of the City Conference for a 1-year term of office, while Jugoslav Todorovski was elected secretary of the Presidium of the City Conference. The new City Conference has 75 members instead of the previous 125 members. At the same time, the number of members of the Presidium was reduced from 25 to 15.

ADMIRAL MAMULA VISITS ARMY EXERCISES IN STIP, NEGOTIN

LD271344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Skopje, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, visited Stip and Negotin today with a group of army officers. On this occasion he visited a unit which has been carrying out routine and planned exercises and assessed highly the training of the soldiers and officers.

Branko Mamula then visited certain sociopolitical communities and organizations where he was appraised of the preparations for all-people's defense.